THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 231

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

New Exchange With Japan; Pressure for New Front; Pay of Bay State Men High

The World's Day—August 26, 1942

Washington: New Exchange With Japan Planned

Secretary of State Hull indicated that arrangements might be made for another trip of the exchange ship Gripsholm to pick up Americans still interned in the Orient.

President Roosevelt has scheduled three major radio addresses in the near future; the first, Aug. 31, to be made at the dedication of the new Navy medical center in suburban Bethesda, Md.; the second, Sept. 3 to be directed to the youth of the world; and the third, probably on Labor Day, dealing with the problem of spiraling living costs and inflation. [Page 3.]

The Marine Corps opened the ranks of its glider pilots to enlisted men. Any first-class private under 32 years of age with eight months' active service is now eligible.

About 250,000 "Big Steel" employees will receive back pay of 5½ cents an hour for the last six months as well as for future work under a wage increase directed by the War Labor Board. The Board's vote on the wage increase was unanimous, but the four employer members dissented with their eight colleagues on the retroactive feature.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa are coming to the United States later this year on invitation of President Roosevelt, he disclosed. Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand is in Washington to stay a week or 10 days.

Labor unions, pressing for greater participation in directing the nation's war effort, drafted for presentation to Chairman Donald M. Nelson a program calling for representation on the War Production Board. A committee composed of three A. F. of L. and three CIO members agreed to present the unions' demands at the earliest opportunity.

A supreme economic Command was proposed by the executive board of the CIO United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers in Philadelphia to end what it termed "the chaos that now affects production, priorities, raw materials and manpower."

To keep down living costs by stabilizing both wages and farm prices, a new plan is being readied by President Roosevelt for presentation to the country around Labor Day—Sept. 7. The Chief Executive said both labor and agriculture must make sacrifices—tough sacrifices, he emphasized — and that restrictions could not be placed upon one without being imposed on the other.

The Senate passed and returned to the House legislation permitting men and women in the armed forces to vote in Federal primary and general elections without registration and without paying poll taxes which are required for balloting in eight Southern States. House Southerners forecast stiff opposition.

Europe: Britons Want Churchill to Act Now

British demands that Prime Minister Churchill give concrete evidence that his trip to Moscow and the Middle East would produce tangible results, together with a warning that the Prime Minister must bolster British home morale, were voiced in sections of the British press. [Page 8.]

All inhabitants of Nazi-conquered Alsace Lorraine and Luxemburg who supported the German cause, were offered citizenship of the Reich in a special decree of the German Ministry of the Interior, according to a Berlin radiocast.

Reichsführer Hitler ordered release of all German-held French war prisoners whose homes are in or near Dieppe, in "appreciation of the attitude of the population of Dieppe" during the Allied Commando raid of Aug. 19.

Netherlands Hostages—Some 1,500 of whom were recently reported held by the Nazis—may be considered guilty and executed unless they can prove their innocence, the Nazi occupation officials announced, according to a British radiocast recorded by CBS.

Britain's Home Secretary raised the ban on the Communist Daily Worker, publication of which was forbidden in January, 1941, on the ground that it had printed stories designed to foment opposition to Britain's war effort.

Vichy reported that a headquarters of Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party was bombed Friday in Paris. It was the latest reported violence against the turn-coat former Communist, who has dodged bombs for several months.

New England: Big Earnings for Bay State Men

Men workers in Massachusetts industry are getting the cream of current big earnings, while less skilled women lag behind, survey disclosed. [Page 2.]

Lunar eclipse, witnessed by thousands, helps New England dimout. [Page 2.]

Teacher and transportation shortage gives New Hampshire school system a problem. [Page 5.]

National: Safety Drive to Aid Arms Output

The National Safety Council released $250,000 to launch an accident prevention program designed to cut down loss of war-working manpower that in 1942 would have built 20 battleships, 1,000 cruisers, 9,000 bombers, and 40,000 tanks, according to Council figures.

Americas: Brazil Takes Over Airline Plant

Brazil took over all equipment of the airline Servicos Aeros Condor Limitada, successor to the former Nazi firm. [Naval strategy in Brazil's war entry: First Page, Second Section.]

Venezuela will treat Brazil as a nonbelligerent "automatically" under terms of a general decree dated last Dec. 12, Caracas announced.

Colombia granted nonbelligerent rights to Brazil.

Chile's Senate in a closed session voted permission to President Rios for an official visit to the United States as a guest of President Roosevelt. Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa said they would discuss diplomatic and economic problems, but that Señor Rios would not sign agreements while in Washington.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Twin Destroyers Go Down Ways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 26—Twin destroyers, the Glennon and the Jeffers, went down the ways here today bringing to four the total of vessels launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's shipyard since it received the Army-Navy "E" from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox 16 days ago. Secretary Knox credited this United States Steel subsidiary with delivering a destroyer every 15 days on the average.

The Glennon was sponsored by Miss Jeanne LeJeune Glennon, of Washington, D. C., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral James Henry Glennon, U. S. N., for whom the destroyer was named. Admiral Glennon received the Navy Cross for services in the first World War, when he commanded several divisions of the Atlantic Fleet.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Heavy Cruiser Boston Leaves Ways in Quincy

Sixth naval ship to bear name of city is sponsored by Mrs. Tobin, wife of the Mayor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 26—Another mighty fighting ship, the heavy cruiser Boston, was launched at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today.

Sponsored by Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston, the long sleek craft, painted the dull gray of Uncle Sam's battle craft left the ways less than a month after her sister ship the cruiser Baltimore was launched in July. Six more ships of the Baltimore Class will be built for the Navy at the Quincy yard.

Except for the thousands of workers who paused briefly to cheer the new vessel on its way, only a small group of civilians saw the brief but colorful launching ceremony. Most excited spectators on the high, bunting-bedecked launching stand were the three young children of Mayor and Mrs. Tobin, Carol Ann, Helen Louise, and Maurice, Jr.

Perfect Day for Launching

While skilled workers of the great Bethlehem yard worked like beavers down under the gracefully curved sides of the vessel removing the heavy blocks which held the craft to assure the mechanical perfection of the launching, the official party mounted the stand at the ship's bow and posed for numerous pictures.

It was a perfect launching day. A brilliant blue sky—practically cloudless—and a bright sun which warmed the fallish air contributed to the ideal setting.

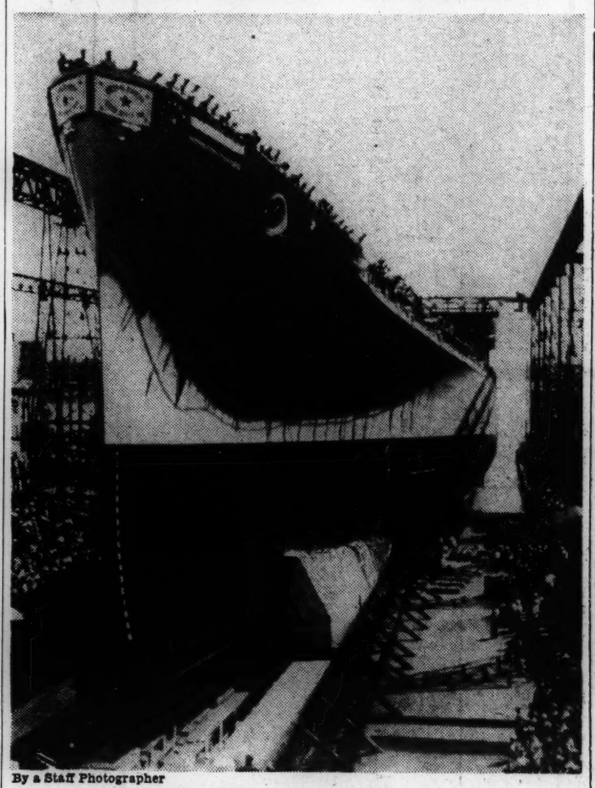
Mrs. Tobin wore an attractive yellow topcoat over a white dress. She wore white pumps and a white turban and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses tied with red, white, and blue ribbons.

Just seconds before the scheduled launching hour, Mrs. Tobin swung a ribboned bottle against the warship. Instantly the cruiser began to slip away from the launching stand. The shrill whistles of tugs and the cheers of begrimed workmen seemed to give it impetus and it picked up speed. Giant drag chains, arranged in systematic piles along the ways, suddenly began to unravel like a ball of yarn batted by a playful kitten, the ship's momentum was checked as it slid into the waters of Fore River. The launching was over.

The Boston, sixth American Naval vessel to bear the name, is one of eight cruisers contracted for by the Navy in 1940. Ships of this class mount eight-inch guns and have an announced displacement of 13,000 tons—3,000 tons above the previous limit on cruisers set by the now-abrogated Washington Conference of 1922.

With heavy battleships now relinquishing their pre-eminent position of World War I in favor of the aircraft carrier, ships of the Boston type are expected to play an increasingly important part as "ships of the line." It has been pointed out that the heavy cruisers of the Japanese Navy carried the major naval burden in support of the Japanese invasion forces in the South Pacific.

Cruiser Boston Launched



By a Staff Photographer

Is Sixth Warship to Bear Name of City

The cruiser Boston is shown here slipping down the ways at the Fore River Shipyard at 11:45 a. m. today. The Boston, sponsored by Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston, is the second heavy cruiser to be launched at Quincy, Mass., within a month.

U. S. Damages 6 More Japanese Ships; Pacific Strategy: Defeat Hitler First; Ceiling for Wages and Farm Prices

Associated Press

Ambassador Grew Comes Home

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, center and hatless, gives an interview to newspapermen on his arrival aboard the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm at Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Grew was envoy to Japan from 1932 to the outbreak of hostilities last December.

Repatriates tell of Japanese conquest: Page 7.

Labor Urged to Back Wage Ceiling, Demands Part in Nelson Program

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—At long last President Roosevelt today told the representatives of organized labor the blunt, unwelcome news that the Federal Government will have to put a ceiling on wages.

This step, he said, is essential to guarantee equality of sacrifice and will be accompanied by simultaneous action to stabilize farm prices.

Seeking to win the understanding if not the support of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders for the necessity of keeping wages from going up while the Government is keeping the cost of living down, the President conferred at length with William Green and Philip Murray, respective heads of the two organizations.

Mr. Roosevelt would like the backing of union officials, who have so long and so fully had his backing, but regardless of the course Mr. Green and Mr. Murray take, Mr. Roosevelt has served notice that uncontrolled wages can no longer be allowed to be the fifth wheel of the nation's wartime economy.

White House intentions are now crystallized and while discussion is still continuing on some aspects of exactly what methods the Government will take to accomplish its purposes, the President made it clear to his mid-week press conference:

That the problem of inflation is so acute that it might get out of hand within the next 30 days.

That he expected to announce

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Strikes Increase Throughout July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 26

The National Association of Manufacturers, attacking labor walkouts over "trivial issues," many of them merely jurisdictional in nature, despite union labor's "no - strike pledge," listed 222 work strikes during July as compared with 192 in June and 27 in January. (Details: Financial Page.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, is today faced with intensified labor pressure to give the unions an authoritative voice in the management of the whole war production program.

Ostensibly, the demand of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is for a larger role in the top directorate and planning divisions of the WPB.

Actually, their proposals reach to direct labor union participation in the functions of management.

The greatest possible influence is being brought to bear to get Mr. Nelson's approval for this change in the character of the WPB. The decision may well have a far-reaching effect on the whole future relations between organized labor and industry.

Mr. Nelson has as yet made no public commitment. He listened for more than an hour to 20 spokesmen of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and requested that a small committee be named by the unions to meet with him further for the frankest kind of talk.

Those who know Mr. Nelson's views are certain that he is strongly in favor of closer collaboration

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Allied strategy in Far East is to hold Japan at bay until after Hitler is beaten.

Joseph C. Harsch was in Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck. He was in Java as the Japanese were consolidating their hold on the Netherlands Indies. He was in Australia with the first Americans to land to re-enforce the Anzac area.

Now back in the United States, Mr. Harsch today writes the second article of his series: "Our Far Eastern War." He draws, not only on his experience in the Pacific, but upon his firsthand study of the European war fronts.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Considering the obstacles, limitations, and handicaps involved, the United Nations have not done too badly in the Pacific and Far Eastern theater of war.

Today, we are a long way from winning the war against Japan. We still are faced with a desperate fight to hold our own strong positions until such time as we can afford to divert major offensive strength to that area. The enemy still holds the initiative and is assaulting our supply lines and our re-entries to his area of conquest with power and determination.

But we still hold our main positions—although in some places by a precarious margin. We have so far stopped every move he has made to cut our supply line and to capture our re-entries. And he has not succeeded in advancing beyond the marginal area which our pre-war plans assumed we probably would lose in the opening stages of a war.

This is the broad picture of what is going on in the world's largest theater of war. It is now possible for the first time to present the elements of this picture, factually and in perspective, thanks to relaxation of the censorship and a new, more realistic tone in Washington's background interpretations of events.

The writer approaches this survey of the real situation with a sense of tremendous relief. The plain fact is that the American public has until the past few days been as badly informed about events in the Far Pacific as it ever has been in its history about events of supreme importance to the life and future of the nation.

"Cheerful" Side Only

As one of the correspondents who witnessed the opening of war with Japan at Pearl Harbor and chronicled many of its phases since, I have long felt burdened with a sense of having contributed to a false impression of what was happening because, being largely restricted to the "cheerful" side of the picture, what I wrote, like the writings of my colleagues, lacked much of the unpleasant and factual side of the story needed to give it balance and perspective.

Here, then, written with the satisfaction of atonement for past omissions due to censorship, are the real elements of the situation with their background:

Before the outbreak of war on Dec. 7, American, British, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Stalingrad in flames, Germans report; Citizens quit shops to man defenses.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Six more Japanese ships are announced by the United States Navy to have been damaged in the fighting off the Solomons. American aircraft has damaged 2 destroyers and 4 miscellaneous vessels.

Until more definite information comes in from the Solomons fight, conjecture may be dangerous. The Japanese squadron, which steamed in from the northeast, presumably was assembled at some base such as Truk in the Carolines, 1,000 miles to the north.

Until its size is known, it is impossible to say that it is a major armada designed to destroy Admiral Ghormley's Hawaiian-based force and regain not only the Solomons but also command of the Southwest Pacific. It may be a smaller expedition intended to "contain" the Allied naval forces while a major offensive—possibly against Siberia—is being launched elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the Germans reported they had broken through the Russian lines at two points, putting Stalingrad in immediate peril. Fires were said to be raging in the city, whose inhabitants were being called out to man the defenses along with the troops.

While details on the Solomons naval fight still were withheld, the Germans reported they had broken through the Russian lines at two points, putting Stalingrad in immediate peril. Fires were said to be raging in the city, whose inhabitants were being called out to man the defenses along with the troops.

Russians acknowledge that the 80 to 100 divisions at Marshal von Bock's disposal are close upon the great Volga arsenal, maneuvering on flat terrain that facilitates rapid tank operations. The city is having the same experience which Leningrad had last year, when workers left factories to man the defenses.

If there is no sign of counter-attack farther north, the reason may be due partly to the fact, revealed by the American Navy Department, that at least 50 per cent of the convoyed supplies sent by the Allies to Russia via Murmansk in the north were being lost as a result of Axis sea and air attacks.

It is not without significance that the Chinese are making rapid gains against Japanese positions in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The fact the Japanese have allowed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to recapture Lishui and probably Chuhsien, large Chekiang bases usable for future Allied attacks on Japan, appears to bear out the assumption that they are drawing off troops for use in some other field.

Meanwhile, the most sensational news of the day comes from the Rome correspondent of the Tribune de Genève who states, for what it is worth, that the Allies are concentrating transports and warships off Gibraltar, possibly for purpose of opening a second front.

Both Sides Gird for Egyptian Push

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Aug. 26—During recent weeks of the lull along the El Alamein line the enemy hasn't been idle. Despite some losses en route, a steady stream of reinforcements in men and material has been flooding toward North Africa.

Today the German Afrika Korps is stronger by the addition of one complete infantry division, newly arrived from Crete, with full field equipment. This 146th Division is now in the front line as the principal holding force.

Panzer Divisions—the 15th and 21st, as well as the 19th light motorized infantry Division which for a considerable time were in the front line as a stopgap—have now been withdrawn and after being refitted and rested are now completely mobile and prepared to resume their role as the main striking force which they played in the offensive against the Gazala line.

Use of Parachute Troops

One development is reported—the presence of both German and Italian parachute troops. Recently they were operating in the line as ground troops, but they, too, have now been withdrawn and are presumably being held in readiness.

Whereas in the previous campaign Field Marshal Erwin Rommel made little use of parachute troops, at the present stage with the front so near the populated area he might consider them a useful factor for disorganizing the rear of the United Nations.

Besides increased strength of the German Afrika Korps the Italians have also been stiffened by the arrival of one full infantry division—from the Province of Pistoia—and the replenishment of existing divisions largely with picked Black-Shirt elements.

The Italians, too, are well rested and prepared to resume holding the role they played in the Gazala battles, their total strength being more than five divisions.

Supply Depots Moved

During the last few days concentrations of enemy motor transport have beeen reported from the forward area indicating that Marshal Rommel has been moving up supply and munition dumps. Thus all the elements for a possible offensive exist, almost duplicating the picture on the eve of the Gazala operations.

There are other analogies. Thus against the enemy appears to be planning to aim his main thrust at the southern end of the line. Having tested the strength of the British positions on the coastal sector he apparently intends trying the sector along the edge of the Qatarra Depression where the terrain affords smoother going.

Only in the air is the enemy still comparatively weak, but this deficiency might soon be remedied by the arrival of aircraft from neighboring continental bases.

In the face of these extensive enemy preparations the new British command and reinforced army maintains constant vigilance, and there is general confidence that they can meet the challenge.

Nazi-gandists Worried By Willkie's Welcome

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 22 Delayed

Neutral diplomatic quarters here said today German and German - allied propaganda agents in Turkey were preparing a "Welcome Willkie" campaign in fear of the good impression Wendell L. Willkie might make on his Middle East mission.

The sources said the Axis propagandists, led by the Nazi propaganda office, will try to discredit Mr. Willkie even before he arrives in this part of the world.

Solomons:

Americans Holding Against Japanese

The United States Navy's communique said:

It is still too early to estimate the outcome of the battle at sea being fought off the Solomon Islands, but reports to date reveal that our forces at Guadalcanal are holding their positions in the face of strong enemy thrusts and in each action have inflicted heavy damage on the attacking Japanese forces.

2. During the previously recorded shelling of Guadalcanal Island on the night of Aug. 23-24 our dive bombers damaged an enemy destroyer.

3. The enemy force of transports, cruisers and destroyers which approached Guadalcanal from the northward on Aug. 24 was attacked by United States Marine and naval aircraft based on Guadalcanal. In addition to the cruiser which was previously reported burning fiercely, one destroyer and four additional ships were left burn-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Men's Pay in Bay State Manufacturing Climbs 4 Times as Fast as That of Women

South Boston Andersons Get Firm 'E' Again

Opening of a front "right here on the production lines of American industry" was urged today by Lieut. Col. Winthrop Sargent, Jr., in presenting the Army and Navy "E" to the Albert and J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company of South Boston this noon.

The double award for excellence was given the company for its production of munitions. A number of dignitaries participated in the honor shared by management and employees.

Lieutenant Colonel Sargent came as a special representative of Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, and Undersecretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal.

This is the second war in which the company has contributed to the national effort. It made munitions for the American and British forces in the World War I. Roy F. Williams, General Manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, served as master of ceremonies today.

Governor Names Two Appointees

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today reappointed Frank D. Babcock of Haverhill as a member of the State Labor Relations Commission and appointed John F. Cusick, former Boston State Senator, as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Governor also promoted Edward V. O'Day of Quincy from Second Deputy Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, to Deputy Commissioner, to succeed Dennis H. Haverty who will retire Sept. 1.

To succeed Mr. O'Day as Second Deputy, the Governor appointed Richard F. Cunningham of Dorchester, who has just completed a term as Massachusetts Department Commander of the American Legion.

Mr. Cusick is a practicing attorney in Boston and was a State Senator in 1906. Mr. O'Day is active in veterans affairs, having been Adjutant and Treasurer of the Department of Massachusetts, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Today Not Quite Coldest Aug. 26

It wasn't so cold this morning, after all! It was only 50 degrees officially, although suburban thermometers were several degrees lower.

When the alarm clock virtually pulled us out of bed this morning and the chill feeling made us think it was cold, we read in a morning paper that the coldest Aug. 26 was 50 degrees in 1885, which looked like today was the coldest in 57 years. But the weather man takes exception to the report and says it was four degrees colder on Aug. 26, 1940, than it was today.

The "low" was between 4:30 and 5:30 a. m. today, when the official temperature was recorded as 50. But it was 60 degrees at 8:30 a. m., and the forecast indicates continued low humidity and general coolness today, but not so cool tonight.

Take part in our Spring and Summer

Disposal Sale

You'll be amazed at our final markdowns:

DAYTIME and EVENING GOWNS
now $4.00 to $17.00
formerly $8.90 to $35.00

HATS
now $.50 to $3.00
formerly $3.90 to $8.50

Also a few choice Ensembles, Coats, and Playclothes phenomenally reduced.

Sale will continue until our racks are empty—to make room for our new fall merchandise.

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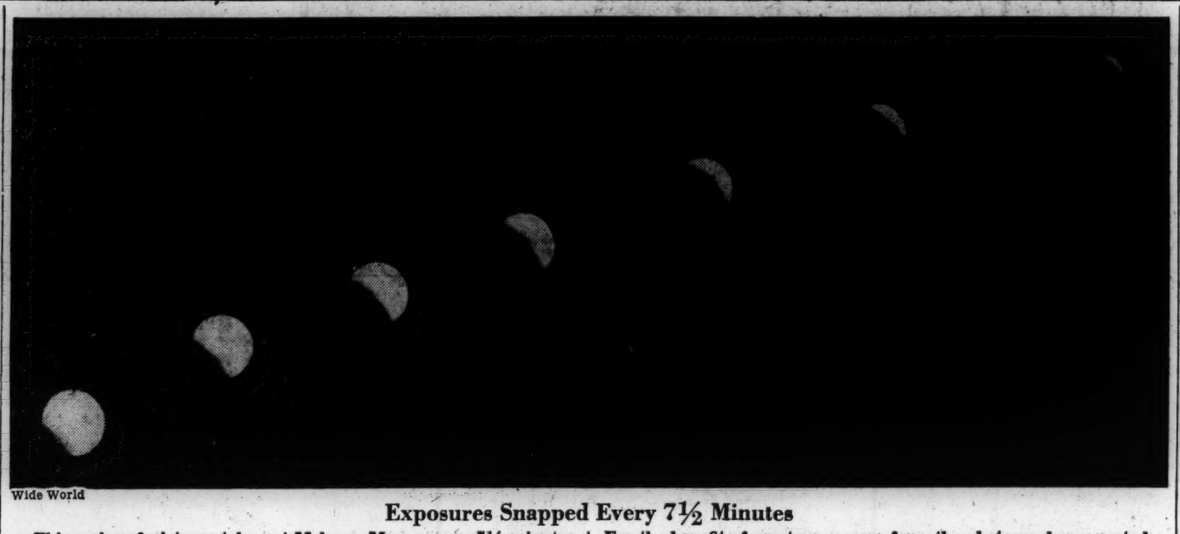


Wide World

Exposures Snapped Every 7½ Minutes

This series of pictures taken at Melrose, Mass., every 7½ minutes from the start at 10:07½ p. m. to the point of total eclipse at 10:52½ p. m. In a clear sky, thousands of persons witnessed the lunar dimout. For the benefit of amateur camera fans, the photographer reports he used a 17" lens, a 4"x5" fast panchromatic film, no filters, with a lens opening of f5.6 and shutter speed of 1/30 of a second.

Oil Shortage Is Seen For Entire Coast

New England and the entire eastern seaboard must look forward to a serious fuel-oil shortage this winter, according to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who today answered Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida in a request for additional gasoline for traveling salesmen.

Mr. Henderson's statement coincided with a letter, made public yesterday, which was sent by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in response to the resolutions adopted recently by the Governors of the New England States.

Assuring the Governors that everything possible was being done not only to relieve the shortage in New England but to see that other areas share the burden, Mr. Nelson pointed to what appear to be unavoidable transportation difficulties, asserted that the production of war materials must come first, and urged emphatically the necessity of converting oil-burning equipment to the use of coal wherever possible.

"Bituminous coal," the letter said, "has been moving into New England in good supply during the calendar year, limited only when the consumers fail to order their requirements.

"Wood is available locally in New England and is an unrestricted fuel. Its use as a substitute fuel is urgently recommended by the government agencies and by the petroleum industry in all cases where it offers a practical alternative."

At the same time Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, was telling the Conference of New England Representatives and War Agency Officials called by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, that while ample fuel oil would be available for industrial purposes, heating oil for homes would have to be cut about 25 per cent below normal.

Fuel Warning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—High-ranking Government officials warned the East Coast States today to brace themselves for a serious fuel oil shortage this winter and said rationing of heating oil may be necessary to meet the situation.

Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies estimated the shortage in New England would amount to 25 per cent of normal supplies and told a conference of New England representatives and war agency officials, called yesterday by Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, that rationing of heating oil was "a possibility" unless conditions improved.

Mr. Davies said rationing would be considered at a meeting today of a special oil conservation committee appointed by the President and added that also under consideration were regulations to deny fuel oil to users having facilities for converting to coal, but who have not utilized them.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Gay Nineties show at Fens Stadium. This revue dedicated to the United States Marine Corps is open without charge to the public at 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Paul Revere Exhibition" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

An exhibition of the products of children's gardens will be presented at Horticultural Hall between 2 and 6 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge. Prizes will be awarded in the various fields of endeavor.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Keep cool with fresh linens. Ask for "Poundwork."
Beacon 1790

1,000 Northeastern Students Jam First Recruiting Rally

War Activities in New England

College Recruiting Rally—The first of a series of joint recruiting rallies with representatives of the Army, Navy, and Marines as speakers was held at Jordan Hall, Boston, at noon today with some 1,000 Northeastern University students in attendance.

Purpose of the rallies, which eventually will be conducted in every New England college, is to acquaint college men with the opportunities for enlistment on a deferment plan which would enable them to complete their educational programs before going into active duty.

The series of college meetings follows a conference held at Northeastern earlier this summer with Army, Navy, and Marine officials and New England college authorities to discuss feasibility of the plan for joint rallies.

Under the plan which has been worked out for enlistment of potential officers on a reserve basis while they complete their education, both the Army and the Navy hope to secure about 35,000 men each annually.

Army speakers at today's rally were Maj. Horton Edmands, and Maj. Edward Holterman. Representing the Marines was Capt. Bradford Perin, Acting officer in charge of Marine Recruiting, who showed sound movies of Marine officers in training. The Navy spokesmen were Ensign P. D. Malboeuf, U.S.N.R. and Lieut. (jg) Robert G. Fuller, U.S.N.R., of the Aviation Cadet Selection Board.

The same group will address a similar meeting at Amherst College tonight. Another joint recruiting meeting was being held at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., today.

Navy Seeks Merchant Marine Men — Men holding unlimited merchant marine licenses, even though they are not at present following the sea as ships' officers, may apply for appointment in the Merchant Marine Reserve as commissioned or warrant officers, the First Naval District Public Relations Office has announced. The provision requiring an applicant to have had three months sea service within the last three years, has been canceled, the announcement said.

Applicants must be between the ages of 19 and 54 years and must meet the physical requirements for appointment. All inquiries should be addressed to the Director of Naval Officer Procurement in the District in which the applicant resides.

Edwards Has New Executive Officer—Lieut. Col. Howard S. Patterson, Camp Edwards Post Exchange Officer since April 11, has been appointed Executive Officer of the Cape Cod camp, succeeding Capt. Richard Lowery who has taken the post of plans and training officer of the 114th Service Command unit, it was announced.

General Helpers Wanted — The Boston Office of the United States Employment Service made an urgent plea today for general helpers for immediate appointment with the Navy Department at Portsmouth, Va. There is a vital need for men in these positions, the announcement stated. The salary is $5.36 a day, plus a good probability for overtime. Persons who demonstrate proficiency stand an excellent opportunity for promotion to Ordnance Men at $7.12 a day. Men with 1-A draft classification will not be considered. Application may be made at the U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

Formal Voters Fewer in Quincy

Nearly 3,000 fewer registered voters in Quincy this year than in 1941, despite several thousand new residents engaged in defense work, presented a problem today to politically-minded citizens and public office holders. Republicans hold more than a 2-1 edge over Democrats, the figures of Donald P. Crane, Assistant City Clerk, disclosed, with 16,137 registered under the G. O. P. banner and 7,011 registered as Democrats.

According to current registration figures, a total of 36,544 voters have registered, compared with 39,392 last year. This is a loss of 2,788 registered voters, or 7½ per cent.

Moon Eclipse A Dimout In Red-Orange

Thousands of casual astronomers were today still discussing how the moon turned into a dimmed-out, red-orange wraith in the course of a total eclipse last night, which lasted from 11:01 p. m. to 12:35 a. m.

The schedule of events was as follows:

10:01 p. m.—Beginnings of the lunar eclipse. Moon creeps into the earth's lighter shadow, or penumbra, and the lower left-hand corner seems bitten off.

11:01 p. m.—Period of totality begins. Moon is hazy, dimmed.

11:48 p. m.—Period of totality comes to a height. Copper color is striking.

12:35 a. m.—Period of totality ends. Moon has crept once again out of the umbra.

2:34 a. m.—All clear.

Some observers on every continent except Australia could see the sky's performance, if the local weather man permitted. In North America, it was visible everywhere except in the extreme West and Northwest.

The total eclipse left the moon dimmed, not blacked out, because some of the sun's rays were refracted through the earth's atmosphere and hence reached the moon, where they were reflected back to earth. Because these rays were of the copper-colored wave lengths no others got through—the moon appeared that color during some of the total eclipse period.

Voters' Last Chance To Register Today

Today is the last day for registration of voters in Massachusetts for the Sept. 15 primaries, when party candidates will be nominated for major offices, including United States Senator, Representatives-in-Congress, Governor, and others.

In Boston the registration will continue until 10 p. m. Times vary in other communities throughout the State, being set according to local requirements.

Youths Fight Gas Charges In U. S. Court

In the first criminal prosecution in Massachusetts for misuse of gasoline rationing "C" books under the new permanent regulations, two Southbridge youths were arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building today on complaint of Phillip A. Costello of the State OPA office.

The defendants were George J. Beaudette and Zigfred Rossman. Pleas of not guilty were entered and the case was continued to Sept. 2 with bail of $5,000 each with surety of $3,000 personal recognizance.

The hearing before Commissioner Rogers was the occasion for United States Attorney Edmond J. Brandon serving notice on Government agencies that his office will not "tolerate Gestapo methods in this district." Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States Attorney, appearing at the hearing, said he was directed by Mr. Brandon to say that it was the intention of the United States Attorney's office to prosecute real violations of all laws. He deplored the threats of prosecution coming through the newspapers to the public from the various Federal agencies, said Mr. Hassan.

Compaints against the defendants charged: Making and using false vouchers and claims; using a supplementary gasoline ration book bearing a false name and address; violating gasoline-rationing regulations by consuming 12 gallons of gasoline obtained in a manner not provided for by the regulations; conspiracy to violate gasoline regulations; unlawful transfer of ration coupons, and receiving stolen property.

Mr. Beaudette also was charged with subscribing on Aug. 19 the name of Rocco J. Ricci of 6 Hook Street, Southbridge, owner of a 1939 Buick Sedan, to a book that had not been legally issued.

Four Generations Run OCD Post In Berkshires Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERU, Mass., Aug. 26—This is one town where four generations of the same family run the civilian-defense report center virtually by themselves.

Peru is a lonely, deeply wooded, beautiful spot on the top of Peru Mountain, in the heart of the Berkshire Hills, 2,250 feet above sea level. Here at "the highest point in Massachusetts" live 34 families, spread over 36 miles of dirt road.

It was near here that an Army transport plane recently crashed with 17 fatalities. The town's civilian - defense organization played a big part in the rescue of the three soldiers who survived.

And that air-raid precaution organization is centered in "Sunset Farm," the report center, where the Wheelers are always on duty.

If Charles Wheeler and Mrs. Ina Wheeler are out, their sons, Courtenay, Ronald, and Lynn, take turns staying by the phone. Lacking one of these faithful helpers, "Grandfather Culver"—Mr. Andrew Culver—and his wife, Mrs. Grace V. Culver, take over. Mr. Culver is Mrs. Wheeler's father.

And Mr. Culver's father and mother, the children's great-grandfather and great-grandmother, are also good air-raid wardens.

Tobin Children Help Mother Sponsor Cruiser

On hand at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today, where their mother, Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston, sponsored the heavy cruiser Boston, Helen Louise (left), Carol Ann (right), and Maurice, Jr., in front, smiled for photographers and then turned their backs to invited guests as they waited expectantly for the huge cruiser to leave the ways.

This Despite State Policy Of Equality for Like Work

Equal pay for women doing the same work in industry as men—a policy initiated nationally this week at Washington—has been required for some time by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

"If women do exactly the same kind of work as men, we say they should get exactly the same pay as men," Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, reported today.

"In every such case coming before the Board, we have ruled that women are entitled to the same pay.

"There have not been many of these instances, but I think there will be more, as men are taken out of industry by the draft and women are trained to step into their places.

"Up to the present women in industry have generally been doing a type of work which is different from that of the men and is paid less.

"A great many unions have it in their contracts with employers that women doing the same work as men shall be paid the same."

The national move for equal pay came through action by the War Labor Board. In a decision relating to the Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation of Stamford, Conn., the Board ruled:

"When women take the places of men and fully perform all of the tasks previously performed by men they shall be paid the same wages as the men thus replaced.

"Where, however, the assistance of men is necessary, as in handling of heavy material or setting up of machines, a recognized differential, based on proper time studies, shall be established.

"If the union deems the differential to be improper the question shall be disposed of under the grievance procedure."

A case of handling material occurred recently in the experience of the Massachusetts Board, General Cole recalled. At a Fall River mill, the job required the lifting of more than 75 pounds. That would be in violation of the State labor laws enacted to protect women. Hence as a woman could not do all that job, she could not be given the same wage.

The decision of the War Labor Board was applauded as a forward step by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor at Washington.

She declared that women had often been discriminated against and that on some jobs women had been found to be getting nearly 20 cents an hour less than men.

Men's earnings have climbed nearly four times as fast as women's in the manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts, it is indicated by a State report just released.

The data discloses that the men are getting the cream of the wage boosts and the women are drawing the skim milk.

The big money in industry naturally goes to the skilled workers, and they are generally men, while the women commonly have jobs requiring less skill and are paid less. But besides that, there has been an ancient discrimination in wages against women, according to women labor officials at Washington.

At any rate, the State figures show that the men workers received an average increase over the previous month in their weekly earnings of $4.15. The women got $1.07 more.

This was for 368,480 workers in 1,532 representative establishments, or approximately 60 per cent of all wage earners employed in manufacturing in the State. The week taken was in April.

The week's pay check for the men then averaged $40.14, for the women $21.44.

The hourly earnings of the men advanced during the month 5.6 cents. The women got .4 cent, or less than half a cent, more an hour.

The men averaged 45.1 hours a week, the women 39.9 hours. Obviously the longer hours the men worked increased their earnings. In most industries the women did not average even five full eight-hour days of work, the survey notes. In 27 of the 35 industries covered, they averaged under 40 hours a week.

A number of the major increases of the men were caused mainly by war production, says the report, adding, "Earnings of the women workers increased largely because of added time worked."

There were 100,927 women workers covered in this special survey. The men numbered 267,663.

Women averaged more than $25 a week in only six out of 35 industries analyzed. In only two did women workers approximate the men in hourly earnings.

The highest paid women recorded were found in the foundry industry, where four women who were skilled coremakers averaged 96.4 cents an hour. They put in 48 hours during the week of the survey, and earned $46.25.

Lynn Workers Going Back, Half Pay Demand Taken

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—One thousand Lynn shoeworkers in 11 factories who have been on a "shoe holiday" since last Thursday, seeking a 15 per cent wage increase, today voted to accept a 7½ per cent raise, and will return to their benches tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cool tonight, gentle winds.

All New England States: Not quite so cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:23 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Thursday, 12:52 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 7:59 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

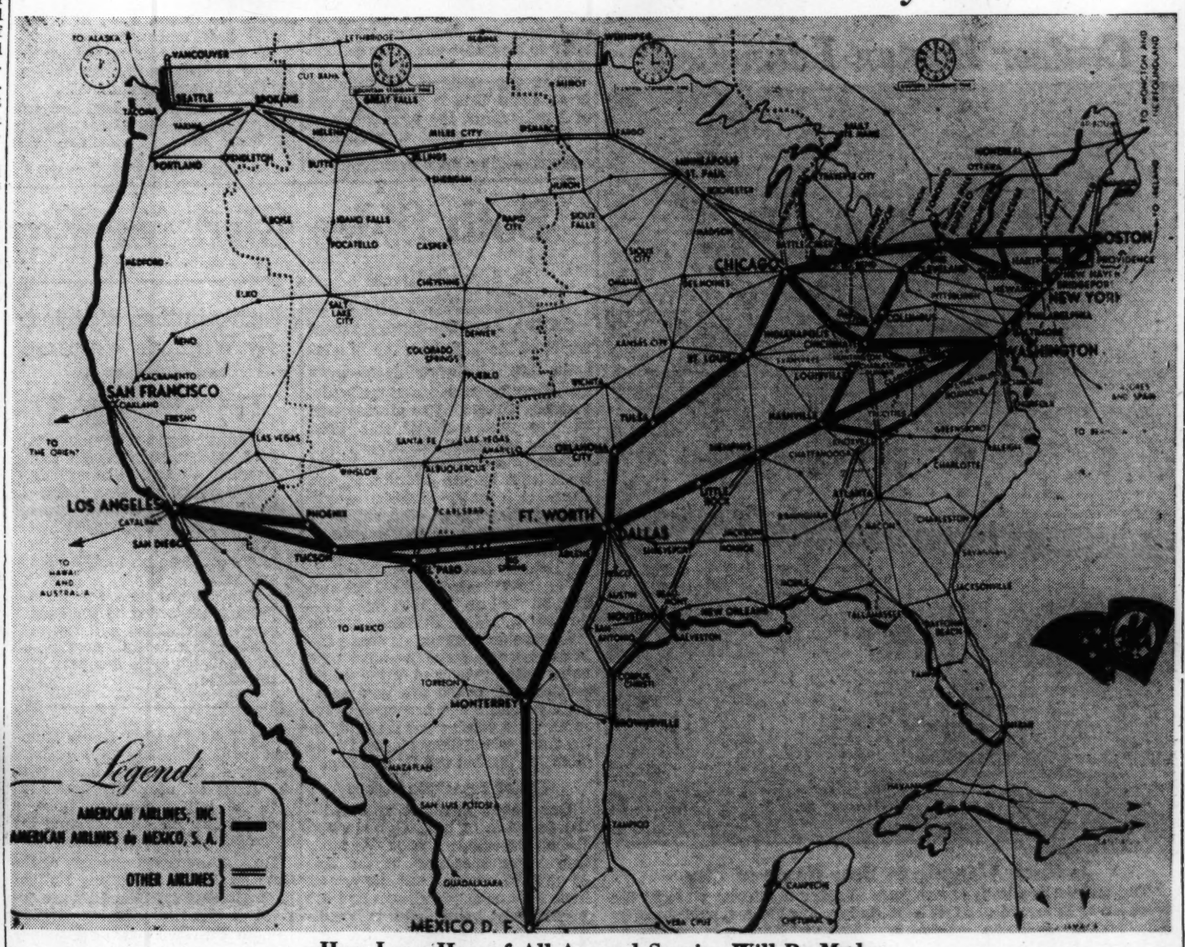
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston and Mexico Soon Linked by Air



How Long Hop of All Around Service Will Be Made

American Airlines, Inc., will link Boston and Mexico in a regularly scheduled passenger, mail, and express air line service beginning on Sept. 5. Through connections with other air lines along America's southern transcontinental route, this service will connect practically every city in the United States with the Republic of Mexico.

Graceful, solid sterling silver tea and coffee service . . . The crowning touch to your beautiful sterling silver service.
CHARGE AND BUDGET ACCOUNTS
Open All-Day Saturday, Aug. 29th
Open Every Wed. Eve. Until 7 O'clock
Smith Patterson's
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Corner of Summer and Arch Sts., Boston

Bar Session Intent on World Affairs

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 26—Complete internal solidarity marked by the absence of personal, political or sectional differences and significant as a reflection of high national morale makes this year's meeting of the American Bar Association here quite unspectacular, almost "unnewsy," but none the less productive.

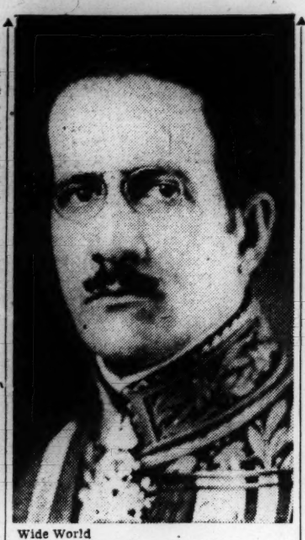
The war, coupled with a gradual reconciliation of once vigorously dissident views on such things as New Deal reformism, has established an atmosphere within the Association which is almost devoid of controversial tones.

The only issue of consequence here this year is that concerning patents and the so-called monopolies which Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, says have grown out of their misuse, but that is a difference not between members of the bar, but between patent lawyers and Mr. Arnold. And it is understood to be close to a stage out of which a workable compromise may emerge.

The Question of Strikes

True, there has also been introduced for consideration a resolution calling for unqualified outlawing of strikes. And serious discussion of this might lead to internal friction. But it is not expected that the move will penetrate far into the official proceedings.

There are scheduled on the program some 130 speeches. Only 42 of these are of a general nature, of concern to the layman. The rest have to do with technical legal matters. Those speeches and sectional discussions of a broader nature have for the most dealt with the war, more particularly with postwar planning.



Wide World
Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro
Spoke on role of legal profession in inter-American affairs.

The sessions have from the start had an international flavor, in that meeting concurrently with the American Bar Association is the Canadian Bar Association, in Windsor, across the Detroit River. Representative Canadians and Englishmen have appeared on the program. A contribution to this broadening influence was an address today by Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama, speaking on the role of the legal profession in inter-American affairs.

Challenge Faces Democracy

Dr. Alfaro declared that "the practice of law is the struggle for right, and right constitutes the very essence, the life of civilized society."

Dr. Alfaro spoke also at a sectional luncheon yesterday where he struck a similar idealistic note.

"America," he said, "must meet the challenge to democracy by fighting not only a material but also an ideological war against tyrants and aggressors, by imbuing the citizens of today and of tomorrow, everywhere, with the necessity and duty of defending in whatever field it may be necessary the principles underlying our social and political organization; that brotherliness is the most potent instrument of civilization and that the destinies of our continent can be worked out only through co-operation and understanding."

Referring to his Latin neighbors in Argentina and Chile, the only American nations retaining relations with Germany and Italy, Dr. Alfaro said he believed that these peoples are overwhelmingly democratic, and that "internal and external developments are acceierating for their governments the hour of decision."

Pay-as-You Go in Ohio

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, speaking yesterday at a joint luncheon of the municipal, commercial, and taxation law sections, outlined in a straight, expository fashion the steps by which Ohio has built its tax and finance system into a stable form out of a highly confused situation. It is a program based on the pay-as-you-go principle, he said, and adaptable to war as well as peacetime.

"The most interesting thing about it," he said, "is that it rests upon simple and homespun virtue and involves no financial legerdemain. I am committed to the belief that government like the prudent individual should pay its debts and save some money against the hazards of an unknown tomorrow."

Last night the patents law section heard Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation and Chairman of the National Patents Planning Association, declaim in his homespun style, as this writer has heard him many times before, his belief that "nothing is impossible."

Using practical illustration, Mr. Kettering showed how things considered impossible in the engineering world have been accomplished. They were done, he said, because some folks did not believe it when books, or other people, told them that it couldn't.

"It is what we think that counts," he said. "It's just the same with the world. It will be good or bad just as we plan it. Just as we believe it's going to be."

Rally Round the Scrap

Associated Press

Scrap Piles Up at Washington Salvage Rally

Movie and radio stars join with Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the Office of Production Management, and WAVE and WAAC Directors in throwing their contributions on a big scrap pile at Griffith Stadium, Washington, Aug. 24. This rally set the pattern for similar rallies across the United States. Left to right: James Cagney, screen actor; Gene Autry, cowboy movie star; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Waacs; Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Waves; Lucy Monroe, soprano, and Mr. Nelson.

National Safety Council Votes $250,000 to Cut Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—An initial appropriation of $250,000 has been made by the trustees of the National Safety Council from the $5,000,000 being raised by the Council's War Production Fund to conserve manpower in order to reduce the toll to production through accidents to workers, it was announced here today. The program will start in war-production centers and eventually reach into every community in the United States, Col. John Stilwell, President of the Council, said.

"For the first time in our history, an accident-prevention program with the scope, leadership, and momentum required to meet the actual needs of the nation is under way," Colonel Stilwell said. "This initial appropriation will enable us to set in motion the first steps of the vast program ahead to preserve manpower and keep American war production up to peak level. . . . We must preserve uninterrupted production for our fighting men. Every minute is a vital asset. We must and can stop accidents, and the time to stop them is now.

"The enlarged activities for which these funds are needed will not constitute a program separate and distinct from the regular work of the National Safety Council, but rather an expansion and intensification of that work, already devoted to aiding war production, to a scale more nearly commensurate with the present national need. The Safety Council will put into effect its proved techniques which have reduced accidents in some industries and communities more than 50 per cent."

Of the initial appropriation, $70,000 will be used to start new work in the field of industrial safety, $45,000 will begin a campaign on "off-the-job" accidents in the home, $35,000 will go to the work of local safety councils, and other sums to New York in traffic safety and the prevention of accidents among agricultural workers.

The War Production Fund of the National Safety Council was set up at the suggestion of President Roosevelt that the Council take action to curtail accidents affecting war production, the prevention of which he termed "a national necessity." Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has endorsed the movement, calling it "the bounden duty" of American industry to enlist in the fund drive.

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter! Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup All-Bran
¾ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

September Car Quota 35,500

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced a September quota of 35,500 new passenger automobiles for rationing.

The quota will be allotted among the states and the District of Columbia.

The OPA also announced that all unused quotas from previous months, which had heretofore been permitted to accumulate where originally assigned, had been recalled. In the future, quotas not used in the month for which they are allotted will be withdrawn at the end of the month. This procedure, the OPA said, relieved local rationing boards of clerical detail resulting from the carry-over method.

The quota for September is not comparable with the August quota of only 13,250, as the August quota was supplemented by all the accumulated quota then still available.

The OPA predicted the September quota would be adequate to meet any demand that is likely to develop from those elgible to buy new cars. In addition to the quota, there are state reserves totaling 5,700 and a national reserve of 6,000 held back to supply needs in excess of the quota.

The War Production Board announced it released 2,205 trucks and other new commercial vehicles to civilian users and holders of Government exemption permits during the week ended Aug. 22. Since rationing of new commercial vehicles began March 29, a total of 64,313 vehicles of all types have been released.

Three Radio Talks Planned By President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today scheduled three major radio addresses, one of which, on Sept. 3, will be directed to the youth of the entire world.

Another, to be delivered Aug. 31, will be made at the dedication of the new Navy Medical Center in suburban Bethesda, Md., on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The White House disclosed also that a forthcoming Presidential speech centering on the problem of spiraling living costs and inflation probably would be on Labor Day. Mr. Roosevelt said Tuesday he expected on, before, or after Labor Day to send Congress a message and make a radio address to the country on a plan now being evolved to combat inflation.

The Sept. 3 speech will take place at 12:30 p. m., (Eastern War Time) and the immediate audience will be an assembly of the International Students Service here, including students from all of the United Nations.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said: "The President will speak through this assembly to the youth of the world everywhere, in United Nations and enemy countries, too, if they can be reached, emphasizing the duties, responsibilities, and opportunities of youth in the days of war and in the days of peace that will follow."

Mr. Early said an effort would be made through the Army, Navy, and Office of War Information to complete arrangements for men on naval and Coast Guard vessels and men in military camps, wherever they may be, to hear the Chief Executive's talk.

The Aug. 31 address, which will be about 10 minutes long, Mr. Early said, is set for about 4:30 p. m. The Navy will arrange for the program to reach Navy units and hospitals at stations all over the world where representatives of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery are on duty.

Many of the United Nations, including Russia, the Netherlands and Britain, Mr. Early said, are sending official delegates to the students assembly.

China was unable to do so, he said, but Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese General, will designate her country's representatives.

Successful Letter Writing: Streamline Your Letters

Twenty-second of 26 daily articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Streamline your letters!

Take out everything that is unnecessary.

Open punctuation is now the order of the day and is rapidly replacing the older form, although both are correct. It is the omitting of the periods and commas at the closing of the lines in the heading, address, complimentary close, and signature of the letter, except after abbreviations, as later illustrated in this article.

In using open punctuation, remember that only the closing of the lines mentioned are affected. Punctuation within a line, as between a city and a state, is retained. The body of the letter is not affected in any way.

The widest usage calls for the colon after the salutation, and the omission of the comma after the complimentary close, although either may be retained or omitted in open punctuation.

In Wide Use

A style of typewritten arrangement that is in wide use has all lines of the address, salutation, and body of the letter start with the left-hand margin, except tabulated matter which may appear in the body of the letter. All other lines, including the date, subject, attention name, complimentary close, and signature are lined up vertically with the typewriter tabulator key starting about the center of the page from left to right. Here is the form:

August 15, 1942
Mr. R. C. Jones, Treasurer
The Smith Dry Goods Company
1011 Main Street
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Financial Statement

Dear Mr. Jones:

We have many evidences of your good business ability, fine spirit of co-operation, and continued friendship. You have repeatedly sent us financial statements, the last of which was received this morning.

You might be interested to know that you are always "out front," the first to know where you stand and the first to let your friends know that you had a good year.

May we take this opportunity to thank you for the privilege of dealing with you, congratulate you for your good record, and tell you it is a real inspiration to think of you as a successful customer for the coming year.

Cordially yours
RHBurger:LB Credit Manager

The arrangement just given assumes that the letter is typed on a letterhead, with the name and address printed. If a letter is typed on a plain sheet of paper, the heading should include the writer's complete address, street, city, and state, and the date, usually written on three lines.

Writing Dates

Some expert secretaries try various ways of spacing and writing the date. For general use, the simple style, August 6, 1942, is preferred.

There is a danger in using only numerals, 8-6-42. In some countries this first character in an arrangement like that means the day of the month. In the United States it means the month itself. In tabulations or lists where the meaning is quite clear, the numbers may be used.

The th, st, and d are not needed except when the day is alone. Correct: August 26, 1942, August 26, the 26th of August.

Always give the title, Mr., Mrs., Miss, Dr., and so on. These should be used when the position follows the name, "Mr. John Jones, Secretary." Of course, do not double a title, "Dr. J. P. Smith, M. D."

Generally, the salutation agrees with the address. If you send a letter to Mr. W. B. Miller, Smith Manufacturing Company, 2453 Wyandotte Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, your salutation is correctly "Dear Mr. Miller."

A comparatively recent development in usage permits the salutation to agree either with the address or with the attention name. For instance, if a letter is addressed to the Smith Manufacturing Company, 27 Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas, for the attention of Mr. W. J. Jones, the salutation may be correctly either "Dear Mr. Jones" or "Gentlemen." Since the first one is a little more friendly, it is often preferred.

A Matter of Taste

Many firms have a uniform typewritten style for all letters. In determining on a uniform arrangement, whether to use the blocked or indented paragraphs is a matter of taste. Although the trend seems to be in favor of the block style, many progressive firms still indent paragraphs.

There is a growing tendency to omit the typewritten firm name at the close of letters, leaving only the pen-and-ink signature of the writer with his title or name of department typed underneath. His signature is legally binding on the company provided the subject is one properly handled by him.

When the dictator's name does not appear on the letterhead, it may be typed below the pen-and-ink signature or in the lower left-hand corner instead of just the initials. This is often a great help to the reader.

Number 23 will run tomorrow in the News Columns.

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"BANKING by Mail for Profit" is a most interesting booklet. Gives many helpful facts about saving. Tells how to bank by mail; how to give your savings every advantage of modern safeguards; how to increase them through interest compounded semi-annually. Send postcard, TODAY for FREE copy. No obligation.
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Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.
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DOUBLE: $4.75 to $7
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Try the HURDLER. Note smartness first, complete comfort second. A business man's shoe and . . . a military choice. In tan or black or tan grain leathers.

HANAN HURDLERS
They interest almost every man, (every woman). They're TOUGH; they're as fine as we know how to make them; they *wear* far longer than expected. They're so *comfortable*, so soft and pliable and flexible that men (and women) call them the most amazing shoe made today. They *are* new, *patented*, and good to look at. Made in many styles, in many colors and leathers, *and they are incomparably SMART.* Are especially liked by *military* men (AND WOMEN).

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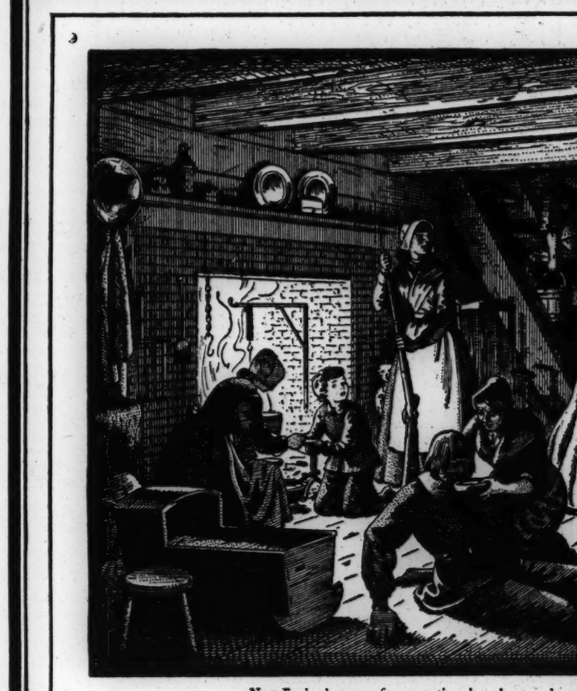

New England women for generations have been ready and willing to bear great responsibilities in times of emergency. From Colonial days when they fought side by side with their menfolks in their beleaguered homes *they have been prepared!* A copy of the original of this print suitable for framing may be obtained upon request.

VICTORIES ARE BEING WON IN THE HOME!

NEW ENGLAND's two million homes are rapidly being established on a wartime footing.

Today, women no longer ask, "How can I help?" They have found and given the answer to that question by unfaltering service in many branches of Civilian Defense, the Red Cross, and a host of other war activities. They are combing their homes for scrap metals and rubber. They are saving cooking fats and delivering them to their nearest meat dealers. They are cooperating with the Government's Nutritional Program by planning and preparing meals which will protect and improve family health. They are seeing to it that a part of the family income goes into War Savings Stamps and Bonds.

To the militant homemakers who have taken prompt and effective command of this all-important front, New England owes an immeasurable debt for their initiative and leadership.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1942
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—West Newton Folk Add to Stamp Book

'The Gay Sisters' Scheduled For Metropolitan Thursday

New films are announced to arrive in town Thursday at the Metropolitan and the Paramount and Fenway. Hold-over engagements are announced at the Keith-Memorial, where "Pride of the Yankees," with Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright, and Walter Brennan, is continuing for a third week; at the Fine Arts, where "The Story of the Vatican" is starting a second week, and at the State and Orpheum, where "Crossroads" with William Powell and Hedy Lamarr co-starred, stays for its second week.

★ ★ ★

Stanwyck-Brent Film

"The Gay Sisters," Warner film version of Stephen Longstreet's novel, heads the new program coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent are starred in a cast which includes Geraldine Fitzgerald, Nancy Coleman, Donald Crisp, Gene Lockhart, Grant Mitchell, Donald Woods, and Gig Young. The story is about three sisters, dwelling in a spacious but run-down house, who learn that their wealth is imperilled by delay in settling their father's will. A secret which they are trying to guard is an element in the plot.

The companion feature will be "Spy Ship," a melodrama about fifth column activities and the FBI. Craig Stevens and Irene Manning are the principals in the cast.

★ ★ ★

At Keith Boston

Jackie Cooper, Judy Canova, and Louis Prima with his orchestra will be the headliners in the stage show at the RKO Boston starting Friday. Jackie Cooper also is starred in the film, "Bad Man of Texas," a Western, in which Robert Stack, Anne Gwynne, and Brod Crawford are featured.

★ ★ ★

Milland and Miss Field

Ray Milland and Betty Field are co-starred in "Are Husbands Necessary?" coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The story, which is derived from "Mr. and Mrs. Cugat," presents Mr. Milland as a banker and Miss Field as his unpredictable wife. The plot is developed in comedy style on the propensity of the couple to tell white lies, and the increasing difficulties in which this habit involves them. Patricia Morrison, Eugene Pallette, Philip Terry, and Leif Erickson are among the players. Norman Taurog directed.

The other feature on the program will be "Lady Gangster," a crime melodrama, in which Faye Emerson and Julie Bishop play the principal parts.

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At South Station

"Men of the Fleet," a March of Time picture, will head the program of short features at the South Station starting Friday. Other items on the bill will include "A Hitler Blitzkrieg," a compilation of captured official German pictures; "The Quiz Kids Return"; "Sports in Arizona"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; three cartoons; Leon Errol comedy; and newsreels.

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Modern and Scollay

Beginning Friday the feature films at the Scollay and Modern will be "Beyond the Blue Horizon," with Dorothy Lamour and Richard Denning, and "Sweater Girl," with Eddie Bracken and June Preisser.

Raid Code Drafted For All Hospitals

In a move to guard against "unknown" air raid casualties, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today that a complete system of tags and code symbols had been outlined for the use of hospitals in the State.

The Committee said that the 30 State-owned institutions have been designated "base hospitals," 96 private institutions classified as "emergency stations," and another 126 hospitals listed as "auxiliary stations."

Premiere Postponed

The opening performance of "Count Me In," the new musical comedy which the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson have scheduled for the Shubert Theater, has been postponed from Labor Day until Thursday, Sept. 10. Charles Butterworth and Luella Gear head the cast.

© Vitagraph

"Gay Sisters" Trio

Nancy Coleman (top), Barbara Stanwyck (middle), and Geraldine Fitzgerald (bottom) in film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

'Faust' Music Scheduled For Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Repeated requests from listeners have persuaded "Great Moments in Music" to schedule a second performance of selections from Gounod's "Faust," with Jean Tennyson, soprano, singing the Jewel Song, and with Jan Peerce, tenor, the duet. Mr. Peerce sings the Cavatina and Robert Weede, baritone, Valentine's Prayer. Together they sing the trio and finale, and the ensemble sings the church scene, with George Sebastian conducting orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Starring Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire, a special radio version of Irving Berlin's "Holiday Inn" is presented tonight. Others appearing on the program are Betty Jane Rhodes, Bobby Dolan's orchestra, and a chorus under the direction of Joseph Lilly, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

First Class Seaman Robert A. Healy, one of the heroes of the Macassar Strait battle who helped save the cruiser Marblehead, and then sailed with the battered ship on its 13,000-mile voyage home, will be interviewed in "The Lone Ranger" program, Blue-WHDH, 7:30 p. m.

Western Defense Chief Asks Halt on Hunting

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt requested Gov. Culbert L. Olson and the State Fish and Game Commission yesterday to close hunting seasons in California because of the fire hazard.

The Western Defense Commander, at whose instance the deer hunting season already has been closed in two areas, asked that no hunting be allowed in any season opening Sept. 1 or thereafter, except in such areas as will be defined later.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 27

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

By a Staff Photographer

Fancy a Cucumber Foot and a Half Long

Maybe the story of Jack and the Bean Stalk wasn't just a fairy tale after all. If beans can grow 18 to 20 inches long, anything can happen. James A. Braithwaite of Allston, brings his crop to the photographer to prove that these beans, at least, are not a myth. Nor is the 18-inch cucumber, known as "China-Long." Mr. Braithwaite, who comes from a prominent family in Barbados, B.W.I., is a postal clerk at the Boston Post Office, and gardening is his hobby. He raises all his vegetables from seeds, starting them in the house early in March.

Army-Navy 'E' Flies at Fall River Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass. — There were banners strung in colorful array around the yards of the Firestone Rubber Company plants here Aug. 24. And something shining in the eyes of thousands of employees seated in a semicircle about a platform in front of the main administration building told more than the words from a galaxy of prominent speakers of a war job that had so far "been well done."

The occasion was the acceptance by employees of Firestone of the Army-Navy "E" award for meritorious service in the production of critical war materials which Brig. Gen. P. X. English of the Chemical Warfare Service in Washington said "is not lightly bestowed nor easily won." The General was one of a large group of prominent speakers seated on the outdoor platform which included Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Company, and Alexander C. Murray, Mayor of Fall River, who welcomed the visitors.

The Navy was represented by Rear Admiral John T. Nelson and the local Army district by Col. Sterling E. Whitesides, Commanding Officer of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District. Acceptance of the award, which included the Army-Navy flag and pins to be worn by every employee of the plant, was made by Louis Rutkowski, President of the Firestone Rubber Workers Union of America.

In welcoming the guests and paying tribute to the employees, Mayor Murray declared: "It is my great honor to extend the heartiest congratulations to the employees of the Firestone Rubber & Latex Products Company, one of Fall River's great industries which are winning recognition from a grateful Government."

In making the awards, Brig. Gen. English stated: "Not alone is the beneficent power of our nation's industries a symbol of free society, but it holds out the light of hope to all stricken people."

"In our system, where the State is made to serve the individual and where in return for a modest number of responsibilities guaranteeing order, a man can live his own life, work as he pleases, go where he pleases, become what he pleases, according to his own capacities and likes and dislikes.

"Against us is the totalitarian system of our enemies, which enslaves the individual in the service of the State. No individual means anything. . . . There are no dictators under our system. . . . The beneficent power of industry serves us all."

Music was furnished by the Newport Naval Training Station Band and Margaret Speaks, popular radio soprano. The program was radiocast over the Yankee Network.

Infant Shares Appreciation Of Air Warden

William Francis Bates, of West Newton, Mass., is just an infant, but he is the happy possessor of $7.20 in 10-cent war stamps—the gift of his neighbors, who are grateful for the way his father is helping protect their homes from air raids.

As a gesture of neighborly friendliness, every single person on the block who owes his safety at night to Area Warden Robert O. Bates, the father, gave a 10 cent stamp, and autographed the stamp book.

It was, perhaps, a reflection of the way the war is bringing neighbors closer together, for Mr. Bates and his wife, Elizabeth, had lived on Myrtle Street less than a year when young William was born.

Some of the folks on Myrtle Street call William Francis "the youngest junior air raid warden in Massachusetts" for the way he helps keep his daddy awake on the midnight-to-8 a. m. shift.

It was Edith Ann Young, daughter of John W. Young, the other of the street's two night wardens, who first proposed that the block might extend a special welcome to its new junior warden.

The idea quickly caught on. Not only all the street residents, but each of the six dogs and cats (represented by their owners), the local vegetable man, Charles Kearney; the post warden, Kenneth Tiffin; and the A. R. P. school teacher, William V. M. Fawcett, chipped in with 10-cent stamps. There were 72 in all.

"I think it was one of the nicest things ever done for a stranger in a new neighborhood," Mrs. Bates said. "You may be sure we'll keep the book as a souvenir of a thoughtful welcome."

William is the Bates' family's first child. He was born Aug. 8. Mr. Bates, senior, is an instructor of mathematics at Huntington School, Boston, where he also coaches "track."

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Bates pointed out today, nearly everyone on Myrtle Street is connected in some way with the A. R. P. organization. Mrs. Flora H. Young, Edith Ann's mother, is one daytime warden, and Mrs. Ann LeFebvre is the other. Robert H. Young is a Boy Scout messenger. Edith Ann is a Senior Girl Scout who does special duties. N. Chester Wiley is an auxiliary fireman, and Leonard Morrissey is a night warden on a near-by street. And in nearly every home, there is someone who is available for hospital call duty, or is taking first aid, or is doing telephone duty, or something of the sort.

It's a thoroughly patriotic neighborhood!

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinback, with Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last Week.)

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ten Night in a Bar Room," featuring Robert E. Perry, Mary Barthelmess and others. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER

STARTS TOMORROW

Cary Grant • Jean Arthur • Ronald Colman

"THE TALK OF THE TOWN"

A GEORGE STEVENS Production • A Columbia Picture

ON STAGE: "TOP OF THE TOWN"—The magic of Manhattan's wonderland in Leonidoff's spectacular revue . . . with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Symphony orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.

First Mezzanine Seats Reserved in Advance — Phone Circle 6-4600
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

The Mighty Story of Today! "THE PIED PIPER"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO. G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. Air-Cooled
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20.
Seats for next 6 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. (ex. Mon.) 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
Every Evg. Ex. SUN. & MON., 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CROSMAN presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—W. 44th St. Air-cooled. No perf. Mon. Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-55c

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evs. 50c to $2.50 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Always Comfortably Cool.

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH LAST 4 TIMES Evgs. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with CONRAD NAGEL
EVES. 55c, 83c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20; THURS. & SAT. MATS. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65 (Tax Incl.)

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Cool LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
William Powell • Hedy Lamarr
"CROSSROADS"
WITH Claire TREVOR, Basil RATHBONE, Margaret WYCHERLY
DIRECTED BY JACK CONWAY
WAR STAMPS & BONDS ON SALE HERE
plus Hilarious Comedy "ABOUT FACE" William TRACY • Joe SAWYER

NEWS REEL
OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
30—News Subjects—30
GUEST ANALYST
WAVERLY ROOT
TEX McCRARY
HERE COMES CAVALRY
RACK 'EM UP
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS
CARTOONS—
AIR-CONDITIONED

PARAMOUNT at the FENWAY
NOW
Dorothy LAMOUR • Richard DENNING
"Beyond the Blue Horizon"
In Technicolor — Plus "Sweater Girl"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann SHERIDAN • Dennis MORGAN
"WINGS FOR THE EAGLE"
Plus "The Postman Didn't Ring"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Aug. 27 to Sept. 2, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"TAKE A LETTER, DARLING"
Fred MacMurray and Rosalind Russell
"HENRY and DIZZY"
John Lydon and John Lyteil

Summer Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," by Paul Osborne. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore — "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall, V. Bruce. 1, 4:30, 7:55. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 2:35, 6, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Paramount—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Jane Wyman, Ellen Drew. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:05, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—India in Crisis," "Churchill's Island." "Spanish Fiesta." "Getting Your Money's Worth." "Obey Your Air Raid Warden," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:58, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:03, 9:29.

Telepix—"Ballet Russe in Spanish Fiesta." "March of Time's India in Crisis," "Bobby Riggs, Tennis Pointers," Spare Time in the Army," Disney cartoons, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Top Sergeant," Leo Carillo. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:45, 8:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympic—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 11:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Don Barry, Fay McKenzie. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Escape from Hong Kong," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2. Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2:08, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 3:34, 9:44.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Who is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 5, 8. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Regan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Coolidge Corner: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "I was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.
Harvard: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 8.
University: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 2:50, 6:05, 9:35. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring." 2. Evenings continuous from 7:30.
Strand: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:16, 9:16. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt, Lee Bowman. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 3:20, 9:12. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 7:54.
Park: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Forence Rice. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 7:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "March of Time," and short subjects.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "One in a Million," Sonja Henie. "Our Russian Front," Walter Huston narrator. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Mystic: "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Tutties of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 1:45, 7:30.
Strand: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:25, 8:30. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 1:55, 7:55. "Kid Glove Killer" Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 3:16, 9:16.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 8:20. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Reluctant Dragon." "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagon. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Jeannette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan. "Minstrel Days." 2, 8.
Strand: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Charles Rogers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "The Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

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QUINCY—Quincy: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan. "Minstrel Days." 2, 8.
Strand: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Charles Rogers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "The Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Her Carboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. "Our Russian Front." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. Victor Mature. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 2, 7:45.

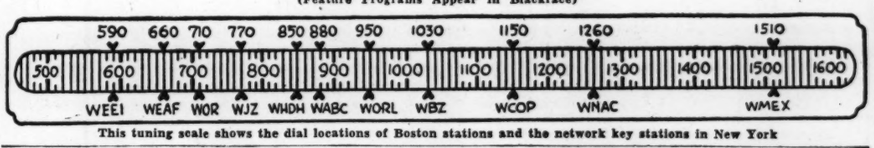
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes, Eleanor Stewart. "Dangerous Lady," Neil Hamilton, Jane Story. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3:43, 8:03. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:10, 6:30, 9:56.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	News; Music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	land Indians baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Columbia Concert	"Songs for Sale"	Pepper Young's Family	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Orchestra	"Little Concert"	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service; Music	"Backstage Wife"; sk	land Indians baseball	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	game	recordings
4:30	United We Stand	"At an Old Hacienda"	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Red Sox-Indians base-	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	D. Cheskin's Orch	News Service	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: Variety
5:15	Follies; "Post"	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30	Ben Bernie: music	"A Girl and a Song"	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45		"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	Comment; News	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	John R. Steelman, Talk	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, News
7:30	Political Talk	"The Lone Ranger"	Caribbean Nights	"Red Ryder"; drama	Leo Reisman's Orchestra

Pastor Has Until End of Week to Appeal Conviction in Spy-Conspiracy Case

Sentence Calls For 10 Years' Imprisonment

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26 (AP) —The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn of Philadelphia, temporarily imprisoned at Danbury, must determine before the end of this week whether he will appeal his conviction on a charge of espionage conspiracy or begin immediately to serve a 10-year term.

Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith sentenced the Rev. Mr. Molzahn yesterday following his conviction last Friday by a jury which found him guilty of conspiring with four other men last year to attempt the delivery of American military secrets to the Axis.

After the Pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church parted with his wife at the courthouse here yesterday and was taken to the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, his chief defense lawyer, James W. Carpenter, said that it was a matter for the Molzahns to decide whether to take the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The defense has five days in which to file notice of appeal.

The clergyman's codefendants, all of whom pleaded guilty before the trial began four weeks ago, and the sentences they received were: Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former National Head of the German-American Bund, 15 years; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, 7 years, and Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago Bund leader, and Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, Thompson, Conn., Russian Fascist leader, 5 years each.

Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., asked Judge Smith to impose a 20-year term on the Rev. Mr. Molzahn—the maximum for peacetime espionage — but lawyers for the Minister pleaded that a one-year term would be "entirely adequate."

In passing sentence and denying a defense motion to set aside the verdict, Judge Smith said there was no evidence that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn collected any information for the conspirators, but "it is apparent that he took some part in this conspiracy" and "is deserving of serious penalty."

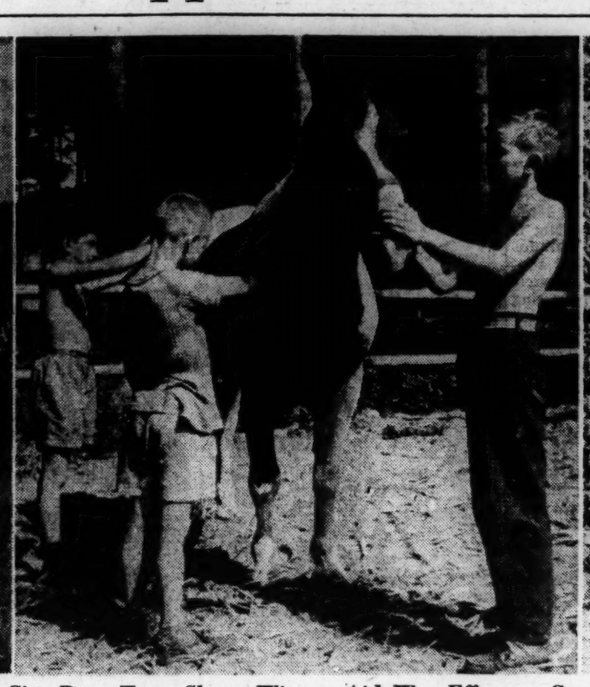
The Government accused the Rev. Mr. Molzahn of helping Kunze get a passport with which to travel abroad, of allowing Kunze to use his Philadelphia parsonage as a return address for mail, and of arranging a meeting between Kunze and Dr. Ebell who aided the former Bund Chief across the border into Mexico last fall.

Manchester to Air 'Meeting' Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 26 —The American Town Meeting of the Air will make its first New England appearance of the season from the stage of the Practical Arts High School Auditorium in this City tomorrow evening, from 9 to 9:55. Originating through the facilities of Station WMUR, the Blue Network's outlet in New Hampshire, the network will air coast to coast the discussion of "What is woman's place in the war and postwar period?"

As the usual moderator, George V. Denny, will be vacationing, Stanley High will take over the duties. The speakers will be Mrs. Charles Poletti, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York; Mrs. Eleanor Gimbel, widow of the late Col. Louis Gimbel; Richard Frankensteen, of the United Automobile Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), and Thomas O. Armstrong of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Springfield, Mass.



By a Staff Photographer

City Boys Turn Sharp Wits to Aid War Effort at Camp in Maine

At the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation summer camp in West Poland, Maine, known as Agassiz Village, Greater Boston youngsters have been doing their bit for Uncle Sam by aiding near-by farmers and gathering salvage materials. At the left are shown boys weighing string beans they have just picked.

Center—Arthur DaSilva (left) and Stepen Bilbo, both of Dorchester, are learning to polish the coat of this riding horse, and William Shaughnessey of Roxbury figures that if a cat or dog likes petting, a horse should, too.

Right—These boys have helped "get in the scrap" from near-by dumps. Left to right, Arthur DaSilva, of Dorchester; Joseph Brady, of Roxbury; Stephen Bilbo, of Dorchester, and William Miley, of Roxbury. This is one of several help-to-win-the-war projects instituted by Harry E. Burroughs, President of the Foundation.

Pleasure Use Of 'C' and 'S' Books Harder

Mere pleasure driving by possessors of supplemental "C" or "S" gasoline rationing cards is gradually coming under closer and closer scrutiny by the Office of Price administration, whose enforcement division has already started action to revoke the ration books of nearly 100 motorists found repeatedly at Rockingham Park race track in Salem, N. H., recently. Of the 275 listed at the track, 178 autoists appeared at the State OPA offices yesterday and Monday to show cause why their cards should not be revoked. The non-appearance of the rest will be considered "prima facie evidence that they have misused their ration books," declared John M. Russell, enforcement attorney for OPA.

Clerical workers meanwhile are completing a tabulation of cars found at the Longwood Bowl tennis matches in Brookline "day after day" last week, and violators of the rationing rules will be prosecuted without favoritism, says Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA director.

At Old Orchard Beach, Maine, last week-end there were noted 234 cars with "C," "S," or no stickers. Of these, 140 were Maine cars, the rest being from out of the State. Floyd E. Anderson, Maine OPA inspector, said that the two-day test disclosed 17 repeaters, 12 from Maine, and added that at the Skowhegan Fair 343 cars were listed without "C" or "S" stickers, some of them without any stickers at all. Repeaters there included six no-sticker cars present three days.

North Attleboro police have been asked by OPA officials in Boston to forward the names and address of owners, and registration numbers of cars which visited overnight cabins in that City during the last week end. According to the police of North Attleboro, there were cars from Springfield, Lawrence, Brockton, Boston, Peabody, Newton, Somerville, and Swampscott.

Amendments to the ration regulations affecting automobiles and tires were issued yesterday by the Washington office of OPA, outlining the conditions under which practicing ministers and religious practitioners may purchase tires of cars.

Under the new rules, ministers and practitioners are eligible to buy tires or a car when an automobile is essential because there are no other adequate means of transportation available. However, use of such car or tires is restricted to the locality in which the minister or practitioner regularly serves.

In another order issued yesterday, the OPA specified that extra gasoline allowance to ministers and practitioners would be restricted to those using their cars to serve members of a religious group in a specified area.

Gov. Leveret Saltonstall asked the six-man State Rationing Board, which functioned up to the time the Federal Government took over rationing in Massachusetts, to resume service as an advisory committee and to keep the Governor informed on rationing problems affecting the state.

The Board, headed by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, conferred yesterday with Mr. Parkman and former State Rationing Administrator, Thomas M. Joyce. "One of the first problems we shall discuss," said the Governor, "is the question of gasoline for salesmen."

Burroughs Boys at Agassiz Find Scrap and Aid Farmers

Newsboys, bootblacks, push-cart vendors and other city youngsters are helping to win the war, as well as have a good time, at the Agassiz Village of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, summer community of the Foundation in West Poland, Maine.

For weeks they have been looking over dumps in the neighborhood of the Village for salvage materials needed in war production. From one dump alone they have taken 300 pounds of rubber tires, tin cans, iron piping, aluminum kettles and pitchers, and other scrap.

They are training themselves to harvest crops and otherwise help to relieve the wartime shortage of farm hands for miles around West Poland and Lewiston. Recently, in squads of 50 to 60, they have been getting in thousands of string beans for the Burnham & Morrill packing plant, spurred on by the fact that the beans they are picking now will appear on the mess table of Army camps in 10 days.

Picking and husking sweet corn, harvesting vast patches of cabbage, cucumbers and other vegetables, under the direction of a genial, old-school New England dirt farmer, are unique camping experiences for boys from stuffy tenements and congested streets.

The war has made other changes in the traditional Agassiz Village season. Short-wave radiocasting from the Village is, of course, forbidden. And the popular metal craft classes aren't what they used to be, with armament production calling for every spare ounce of tin, iron and aluminum.

More basic is the training in patriotism and citizenship. At the daily flag-raising and lowering ceremonies, boys recall the lives of notable American leaders and describe significant events in United States history. They compete in writing patriotic songs. They elect their Village officers and direct Village affairs under the old New England town government system—the nation's greatest training ground for democratic responsibility.

Drug Racket Sentences Meted

In a drive to clean up illegal narcotic prescription rackets, six men were today sentenced in the United States District Court at Boston. Judge George C. Sweeney rejected the pleas for leniency submitted by the prosecution because of assistance given the Government in its case against two Lowell doctors and one druggist.

Raymond Gray of Norristown, Pa., was sentenced to one year and one day; Abraham Hasbany of Boston, six months; Charles Russo of Boston, four months; Frank McDonough of Boston, one month; Henry Safer of Worcester, 30 days, and William Brooks of Lowell, 5 years' probation.

New 'V-Horn' Supplements Larger Sirens

Development of an air-raid horn to supplement larger sirens or for smaller communities, operating from a filling station air compressor system and costing only $50, is announced by the regional Office of Civilian Defense.

The new "V-horn," known as the "Signalphone," perfected after seven months of experiment, has been approved both by the Bureau of Standards and the OCD as meeting the requirements for effectiveness, cost, dependability and use of non-strategic materials.

Approval of the War Production Board for manufacture of the horn is being sought and at least one manufacturer has filed for priorities for materials necessary to get into production of it, Joseph M. Loughlin, regional director, First Civilian Defense Area, said.

Odell Candidate for Presidency

L. L. D. Odell, son of former Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of New York, yesterday became the first official candidate for the 1944 Republican nomination for President of the United States.

Mr. Odell will open his campaign officially on Sept. 17 or 19 when he is scheduled to deliver a radio address over the NBC network. The candidate is placing before the people a nine-point program. He favors:

1. (a) An active Air Force in peace and in war more than equal to the Air Force of the Axis;

(b) A Navy in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans more than equal to that of the Axis;

(c) Larger and more efficient naval and military training schools for modern warfare.

Backs Private Profit

2. Stimulation of private enterprise and private profit for 130,000,000 or more Americans through responsibility.

3. A square deal for American youth and for all the aged persons of the United States.

4. Legitimate positions for all soldiers, sailors, Marines, nurses, and all others in the service of the United States after the war.

5. An unregimented free press, free speech, and freedom of religion "for when opinions are free truth will finally and powerfully prevail."

6. An adroit foreign policy.

7. An agricultural policy that will rehabilitate American agriculture.

8. Political operations to be abrogated immediately and adroit defense co-ordination effected now, "otherwise we lose the war."

9. An amendment to the Constitution to prevent a third term for any future President of the United States. "Had the American people defeated the present untraditional third term at the ballot box, we would have defeated this political war at the ballot box instead of on the battlefield."

Opposed Third Term

Mr. Odell was active in 1940 fighting against a third term for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Odell stated that he has spent 22 years in a specific study of the United States and its problems and that he has developed a plan for solution of these problems, which he will unfold during the campaign.

The candidate indicated that he will have the support of the American Federation of McGuffey Societies in his campaign. He has been active in this group.

At present he is in Boston establishing a Massachusetts campaign organization, he said.

Young French Refugee In Heroic Rescue of Child

PORT CLYDE, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Marie Nizan, young French refugee, jumped from the deck of the Monhegan Island mail boat into Port Clyde Harbor and rescued little Anne Dunn who had fallen off a wharf.

Marie is the daughter of Mrs. Henriette Nizan of New York, who radiocasts to the women of France for the Office of War Information. The girl's father was killed at Dunkirk.

War Brings New Problems to N. H. Education

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26—The war has given rise to several new problems for New Hampshire's educational system. There are problems of transportation and of obtaining teachers. Because of the shortage of gasoline and tires, the bus transportation facilities for rural school children are being altered. Educational officials are cooperating with rationing authorities in working out the plan. In some cases it will mean that some school children will have to walk farther. In other cases where a single child lives far from other school children, it may be that an arrangement will be worked out to board the child nearer the school. The usual staff of about 3,000 school teachers for New Hampshire is now about 400 short. Some have left for better paying posts elsewhere. Others have taken jobs in defense industries or have joined the armed services. Educational leaders are now trying to recruit additional teachers, in some cases the services of former teachers, now married, are being enlisted. Dartmouth College is also trying to aid in solving the situation by furnishing recruits.

Ration Coupon Drive

The New Hampshire Office of Price Administration office is investigating many charges of misuse of rationed gasoline and of violations of regulations. An extensive drive has been launched against the use of loose rationing coupons and of No. 2 coupons, which are not valid until Sept. 22. OPA inspectors pick up loose coupons held by motorists and inform them that these coupons are not valid. And through filling stations the drive against the use of No. 2 coupons is being advanced. Filling stations are being informed that they are holding the bag if they take No. 2 coupons before Sept. 22 as they cannot be used by the filling stations to replenish their stocks. Spreading of rumors that gasoline rationing coupons are being sold in various communities are also being run down.

Good Roads Day

The townspeople of Temple marked Good Roads Day this year as they have annually for the last 10 years. Farmers left their regular farm chores to spend a day building a new section of road. And farm women contributed their part by turning out the noon meal for the men at Town Hall. A crew of 100 men, aided by four trucks, added 600 feet of construction onto a section of road that they began to rebuild on Good Roads Day two years ago. Probably nothing more will be done on this road until Good Roads Day of 1943. But then it is expected that the piece of road will be finished. This is the eleventh consecutive year that the people of Temple have marked Good Roads Day, but the idea actually came 28 years ago. The observance was held off and on until it was made an annual affair. It came into existence as the answer to the problem of graveling backroads for which neither the town nor the State furnishes funds.

Moderately Busy!

Selling war bonds and stamps, maintaining a big victory garden and some livestock, and running a one-man scrap harvest drive are only some of the side lines of Raymond V. Pickering of Meredith. His real job is that of delivering mail on a rural route. But in traveling about the countryside, delivering mail, Mr. Pickering found that he had a likely lot of customers for war bonds and stamps. So he has made total sales to them of $1,200 in these Government securities. When the scrap movement got under way Mr. Pickering decided that he could also aid in this drive. Already he has picked up more than 750 pounds of scrap rubber and has spread the idea of saving scrap among the families living on his mail route. But these are not all of his contributions to the war effort. Mr. Pickering maintains a good-sized victory garden, keeps cattle, chickens, and a pig, gets time to harvest wood to heat his home this coming winter, and puts in a schedule as airplane spotter.

Auto Travel Down

Another sharp drop in use of private automobiles by State officials and employees in traveling on State business is announced by the Travel Division of the State Comptroller's Office. Total mileage in private cars in July, the second month of the division's operations, was 284,704 miles, a decrease of 51,266 miles from the June figure. The Travel Division handles the clearance of all State travel as well as the use of State-owned cars and cars rented to the State by employees, on a mileage basis. John D. Langmuir, Executive Director of the State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, says that the credit for the reduction in travel should not go to the Travel Bureau, alone, but to the "many State departments" which "had substantially reduced their travel before there ever was a Travel Bureau. Certain employees," he continues, "had done so even at the risk of departmental efficiency."

Care for Evacuees

In case of need, 3,929 boys and girls evacuated from other areas because of some war emergency could be taken care of at 122 camps, located in 65 New Hampshire towns and cities, according to the State Council of Defense. The information was furnished by the camps through the New Hampshire Camp Directors' Association. Also listed were extensive data on sanitation, heating and other facilities of the camps. The survey disclosed at the same time how much additional transportation, over and above that already available at each camp, would be needed if, in a reverse situation, those at the camps should have to be evacuated. These amounts have been reported to the evacuation chairman for each area.

Race Funds for Fairs

Even though only seven country fairs are going to operate this fall, $15,848 from Rockingham Park Race Track is going to be split among nine fairs. By law, one-fourth of 1 per cent of gross parimutuels bets are given to fairs to subsidize premiums for farmers. The distribution is made on the basis of premiums for the previous year. So the Cheshire County Fair at Keene and the Canaan Fair, both of which are not operating this year, will participate. But next year these fairs that are not operating this year will not be eligible to participate in the split of this fund unless special legislative action is taken.

Coming
September
23

Fall Fashions
For WARTIME WARDROBES

Because Government regulations have brought about changes in clothing design, fall fashions are big news to men and women. The Christian Science Monitor has gathered this news into a special section on Fall Fashions for Wartime Wardrobes, bringing you coast-to-coast reports, with photographs to show what a superlative job the American designers have done. Advertisements of local merchants as well as national advertisers will appear in the section, to help Monitor readers plan their purchases.

U. S. Action Against Foes At Home Has Been Swift

By the Associated Press

As the United States approaches its ninth month of war nearly 1,200 persons have been convicted of various subversive and disloyal activities, an Associated Press roundup of wartime crimes against the nation showed today.

In this period, six Nazi saboteurs were electrocuted, one man was sentenced to hang, and scores more were imprisoned for terms running from life to a few years.

Of the total convictions thus far, 48 were for espionage, 19 for sabotage, and nine persons were found guilty as agents of hostile powers. During the past 30 days, 84 persons were either convicted or faced trial on charges of espionage, sedition, or other offenses.

Since the start of the war 10,211 enemy aliens have been apprehended, of whom 3,401 were ordered interned, 2,348 paroled, and 872 released. Hundreds of cases are still pending. Denaturalization proceedings have been instituted against more than 100 persons.

Swift, dramatic arrests and convictions have been the result of close co-operation between the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy Intelligence and civilian agencies participating in the drive to rid the country of enemy spies, saboteurs, arsonists, fifth columnists, and treasonists.

Quick Action on Spy

The arrest, trial by jury, and conviction in Newark, N. J., of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, within one month after his return to the United States as a paid German spy, indicated the speed with which the Government is moving against the enemy within our gates. A bespectacled former American student and athlete, Bahr was convicted of conspiring to report on industrial and military progress here.

Ten years' imprisonment was meted out in Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, to the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman and former German cavalry officer, accused of having been a party to a plot to convey military information to Germany and Japan. He was convicted last Friday.

Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur, convicted and sentenced to hang Nov. 13 for treason in aiding the flight of a Nazi air officer from a Canadian concentration camp, awaits the outcome of an appeal at the federal prison at Milan, Mich.

In the most sensational case of all, six of the eight Nazi saboteurs landed on the American coast at Long Island and Florida with money and explosives with which to wage a terroristic campaign against American industry, were executed in the electric chair in Washington on Aug. 8.

Two Tattlers Escape Chair

Two others, found guilty of the same charges, escaped the capital penalty by tattling on the rest. One was imprisoned for life and the other for 30 years, both at hard labor.

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German-American Bund, pleaded guilty at Hartford, Conn., to a charge of betraying his country as a co-conspirator with the Rev. Mr. Molzahn and three others, and was sent to prison for 15 years.

William Dudley Pelley, founder of the pro-Fascist Silver Shirts of America, was sentenced at Indianapolis Aug. 12 to 15 years' imprisonment on his Federal Court conviction of criminal sedition and conspiracy. The charge was based on publications issued by Pelley.

One of his associates, Lawrence A. Brown, was sentenced to five years and another, Miss Agnes Marian Brown, received a suspended two-year term. Pelley's publishing firm was fined $5,000.

In one day—on Jan. 2, 1942—30 men and three women in New York were jailed to serve a total of 279 years for participating in a fantastic spy ring for the Nazi Government. Included in this group was the soldier of fortune and professional spy, Frederick Joubert Duquesne, who received a sentence of 18 years.

In a sweeping drive against the German-American Bund, 29 persons were indicted in various sections of the country during July on charges of violating the Selective Service or Alien Registration Acts.

Werner von Clemm, a Long Island importer, on Monday received a two years' prison sentence in Federal Court in New York and was fined $10,000 for conspiring to evade a presidential freezing order by importing diamonds seized by the Nazis in Belgium and Holland.

Half French Trucks Demanded by Nazis

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 26—"The Laval Government has delivered to the Germans 1,100 locomotives, 800 passenger cars, and 37,500 freight trucks," the BBC reported in its French-language news bulletin last night.

Our Lowered Price Policy supports the Third Front •

8.95 *20 pieces service for 4*

Budget Priced Earthenware

We take a smaller margin of profit for ourselves to bring you earthenware with the lustre and charm of Old World pieces. Sketched is "Verna" . . . warm yellow flower painted on crackled off-white. Other bright patterns to choose from. 20-piece sets include 4 each: cups, saucers, fruit saucers, bread and butters, plates.

***The front against inflation.*

PHILADELPHIA — FIFTH FLOOR — CHESTNUT
NEW YORK — FOURTH FLOOR — HOME STORE

JOHN WANAMAKER • PHILADELPHIA • NEW YORK
Please send me.....sets of "Verna" earthenware @ 8.95 a set.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
Charge ☐ C. O. D. ☐ Check Enclosed ☐

PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
John Wanamaker

Recent Gains Boost Chinese Morale

Successes in Chekiang and Kiangsi hearten public; overconfidence in war guarded against.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 26—The Chinese comeback into large areas of Kiangsi and Chekiang is acting as a considerable stimulus to Chinese morale. The fact that United States air forces participated in the prolonged harassing campaign, which made it necessary for the enemy to shorten his far flung lines of occupation in those two provinces, greatly heartened the Chinese soldiers in their pursuit of the withdrawing Japanese.

It is now estimated that the Japanese had altogether about 170,000 men when the campaign in Kiangsi and Chekiang was at its height, while the total of their forces is at present no more than 70,000 to 80,000 men. It seems that the number of Japanese airplanes maintained in that area have been diminished to an even larger extent.

Moreover, the Japanese have evidently abandoned the widely advertised project to establish railroad through traffic from Shanghai to Canton, French Indo-China and Malaya, which never deserved to be taken seriously for they have allowed the Chinese forces to recapture no less than 120 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad, having made no attempt whatever to rebuild the destroyed tracks of the line while they were in occupation.

Whether the Japanese will also renounce possession of the important airfields in the two provinces, which was the avowed objective of the entire campaign, remains to be seen.

Garrisons Weakened

It has been stated in a former report that the Japanese troop concentrations for the offensive against Chekiang and Kiangsi was made at the price of weakening numerous garrisons in North and Central China and that it was necessary to replenish them sooner or later.

Apart from that, the Japanese may feel compelled to shorten their lines in China in general so that troops may be withdrawn from China to other theaters as soon as a major campaign elsewhere begins to tell on their reserves. In addition, Japanese strategy in China cannot always be judged by purely military considerations. Motives of pillage have been playing a considerable role in it in recent years. Foraging expeditions have frequently been undertaken on a large scale either as independent movements without any supplementary aims of a military character or in combination with offensive operations.

It may not be accidental, therefore, that the occupation of wide areas in the exceptionally fertile rice producing provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi in May and June was extended beyond the sphere of the most important Chinese airdromes and that the withdrawal from those areas took place immediately after the rice harvest.

Pillaging by Invaders

Chinese military reports speak of much pillaging by the Japanese in and around places in Chekiang, where the Chinese armies are making their comeback. It has been learned that the Japanese armies of occupation all over the invaded parts of China have been ordered to live on the country to a much larger extent than before. Seventy per cent, 80 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively, of the total food rations of the Japanese soldiery in South, North and Central China are now to be "procured" locally.

The Japanese methods of collecting food vary somewhat from one area to another. Wherever the Japanese are firmly entrenched, working through Chinese "puppets" and still trying to maintain a fair measure of regularity in agricultural production and economic life in general, they restrict themselves mainly to levying heavy taxes in kind, to purchases against "puppet" money or more recently to barter of manufactured goods, salt and other necessities against grains and so forth.

When Japan's "puppets" are unable to collect foodstuffs in these ways confiscation and "fines" imposed on the peasantry play a larger role. In areas along the front lines small armed foraging expeditions are of regular occurrence.

Fears in Honan

A missionary who just returned from Honan told of the expectation of the popuation in his district about 20 miles from the front that the Japanese may once more start a minor campaign immediately after the harvest to rob them of their grain.

These farmers were especially infuriated last year by the Japanese practice of destroying whatever they could not carry away—hacking off single legs from pigs or chickens, throwing and trampling wheat into the mud, burning grain and tools and houses and doing every possible harm before they returned to their position.

The large bags which seem to belong to the full equipment of every Japanese soldier full with grain and other food are the latest indication of orders to the Japanese soldiers to pillage whatever they can.

The orders came from Chekiang where the Japanese searched the countryside for scrap iron before they withdrew. It seems that the "repatriation" of all kinds of useful material from Shanghai's International Settlement is continuing and the systematic plundering of the city is at least partly responsible for the tremendous rise of prices, the growing shortage of food and manufactured goods and the appalling living conditions of the Chinese masses in Shanghai.

Transport Difficulties

Yet reports from Shanghai indicate that transportation of pillaged goods to Japan cannot be carried through smoothly because of the acute lack of shipping. Fewer freighters than ever before are calling at Shanghai and Japanese civilians who have urgent business to do at home are complaining about the difficulty of obtaining accommodation on the extremely rare passenger ships for Japan.

The Chinese are certainly heartened by their successes in Chekiang and Kiangsi and glad about the increasing economic difficulties of the Japanese but they do not overrate the importance of either. Their main attention is focused on developments in Europe, India and the Pacific. They feel more strongly than ever that not only their ultimate fate but to a large extent even their own ability to help more decisively in the united war effort is dependent upon the course of the war and the volume and speed of war production elsewhere.

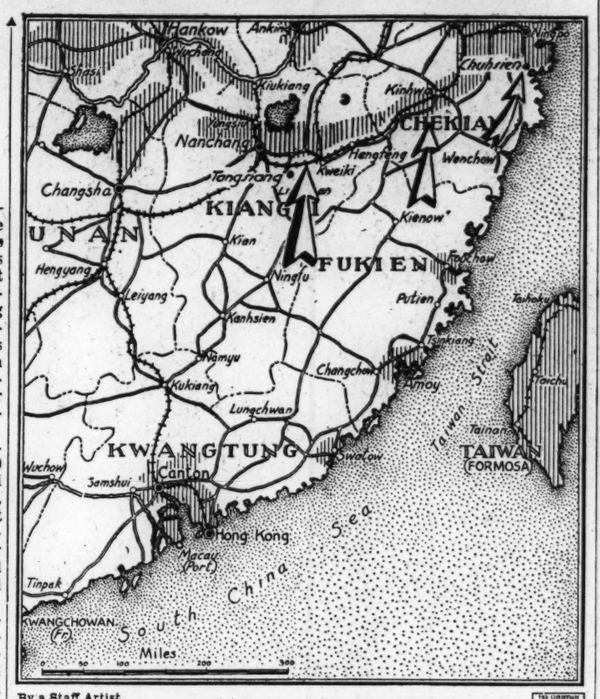
It cannot be denied that recent events in Russia and the further delay of British and American offensives have given rise to questions whether the United Nations are not also too hesitant in making their own domestic war efforts fully adequate to the requirements of total war.

When to Sacrifice

Pointing to the drastic restriction of the Chinese and Russian standards of living, some Chinese ask whether production in America and Great Britain should not be speeded up by sacrificing today what will anyway have to be sacrificed next year in order to provide even more matterials and more energy for war production.

And, pointing to the acute and immediate sufferings of the people at the hands of the invading enemy in China and Russia, they are sometimes wondering whether Britain, and especially America, in their relative momentary safety, are really conceiving the common task of the life and death struggle of the United Nations in the same urgency as their less fortunate allies.

The Chinese are as confident as ever of final victory, but they welcome and subscribe to the recent warning of the New Zealand Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, that too much certainty in that regard must not hamper the use of their abilities and that it might be better to be fully aware of the great remaining dangers and to be driven by their realization to an even greater effort.



By a Staff Artist

How Chinese Have Seized Initiative

White arrows indicate where Chinese forces have gone on the offensive against gradually weakening Japanese armies. Tangsiang, 50 miles southeast of Nanchang, Japan's big invasion base, is reported in today's war dispatches to have been recaptured by the Chinese. Chuhsien, shown in Kiangsi Province, is the site of the biggest air base in China from which Japan could be bombed. The counter-attacking Chinese are reported to be within 4½ miles of Chuhsien.

Labor Unions Demand Voice In War Production Program

Continued from Page 1

with labor in the interests of increasing war production and that he is strongly opposed to allowing the emergency to be used as the occasion to give labor unions the functions of management.

The A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are asking for the folloying:

A reorganized War Production Board with direct and effective representation of the nation's organized workers.

A production planning and coordination board with authority to plan, co-ordinate and integrate all phases of the war production program with direct representation of organized labor.

Representative joint policy committees of labor, management and government in each of the branches and divisions ofthe War Production Board established to assure realistic formulation and speedy and effective execution of the WPB's plans and policies in the various industries.

Elimination of overlapping jurisdiction in the Government agencies responsible for war production, and integration in the Labor Production Division of the WPB of procedures related to labor policy in war production.

These are the proposals which the union executives presented to Mr. Nelson yesterday and which constitute the basis of the further negotiations which the WPB chief has invited with a smaller group of union spokesmen.

These proposals were accompanied by an additional attack upon the WPB by Clinton S. Golden, Assistant President of the United States Steel Workers, C. I. O., in which he protested the recent dismissal of Frederick Libbey, WPB engineering consultant.

"I want to emphasize," Mr. Golden said, "that not only has organized labor in the steel industry been denied constructive participation in the war production program, but when an independent engineer (Libbey) files an honest report telling the truth about three specific union proposals for increasing steel production, that' engineer is promptly and arbitrarily discharged.

"The only conclusions that can be drawn from these recent developments, which I have briefly recounted, is that organized labor's participation in the production phase of the war production program on an industry-wide basis as illustrated in the steel industry is not only unwelcome and unwanted—but war production engineers who, on the basis of the facts, support production suggestions of organized labor, are peremptorily discharged."

The reason for firing Mr. Libbey cited by Mr. Nelson was not that Mr. Libbey had filed a report critical of the iron and steel branch but that he had filed it with the press rather than with the WPB for whom he was preparing the report.

Mr. Nelson assured the unions that he was at all times ready to hear labor's viewpoint on all big problems but he made the significant reservation that whatever program is decided upon must be a "government program, not purely a labor nor a management program."

He affirmed his belief in "real" labor participation in the war effort.

"It is not intended to build up unions any more than it is intended to harm unions," Mr. Nelson added. "It is dedicated to one goal—getting more fighting weapons to send to the boys at the front.

"In addition to the war-production drive, we have tried to provide a channel for labor through the Labor Production Division. Such a division should make it possible for us to have always before us the advantage of labor's suggestions and ideas, the knowledge of labor's viewpoint on all our big problems. The Labor Policy Committee was set up to help facilitate that interchange of ideas.

"I have said a great many times that we cannot waste anything in this war, and among the things we cannot waste are the brains and skills and capacities of you men who have come here today in the hope that, out of your meeting, will come ideas to help win the war."

War 'Hush' Poster Hit as Film Ad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Distribution by civilian defense workers of 50,000 posters warning civilians against loose talk was halted yesterday by Deputy Police Commissioner John H. Morris after a crescendo of protests that the "posters" were in reality movie ads.

Air-raid wardens pointed out the similarity of the posters' warnings against war secrets becoming the "talk of the town" and the title of a motion picture.

The poster design showed photos of Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman—stars in the film—and beneath them in large letters the word: "Hush." Below this line appeared: "Don't let American war secrets become—

"The Talk of the Town."

Mayor La Guardia termed the posters "a clever piece of publicity for which unsophisticated and eager war workers fell."

A spokesman for Columbia Pictures said the posters had been prepared by the company as a "patriotic gesture."

Allied Strategy: Beat Hitler First

Continued from Page 1

Canadian forces were being moved into the great buffer area between Japan's sphere of military superiority and our own base position. If Japan had waited two or three months longer enough force might have been deployed to hold several of the positions now in the enemy's hands although what was sent and its disposition was not based on a sufficient knowledge of how much Japan had learned of warfare in China or of the quality of its newest weapons—particularly the new well-known Zero fighter plane. But Japan struck too soon.

Therefore, by the eighth of May when the Philippines finally surrendered, Japan was in complete control of the buffer area. Many phases of the enemy's accomplishments were a disappointment to our military leaders, but basically what happened was no surprise. Hong Kong was obviously untenable. Plans drawn many years before, and still in force when the attack came, contemplated the eventual loss of the Philippines. Those islands actually fell after almost exactly the length of resistance contemplated.

The easy fall of Malaya and Singapore were unexpected to American leaders, but when the war is over we may learn that London had contemplated their fall, in fact had intended to withdraw its Malay army from Singapore and use it to hold Burma. The final, disastrous attempt to hold Singapore, which cost Britain an army of nearly 100,000 men, may turn out to have been a last-moment improvisation forced on London by the Australian Government. At least this version of what happened to Singapore was current in Australia when the writer left there.

East Indies Untenable

The Netherlands East Indies were completely untenable with the equipment the Dutch had on hand when the Japanese struck there. It is possible that 200 good fighter planes and 100 or even 50 of the most powerful bombers could have held Java. But those planes were not there. The fact is that the Dutch possessed at the time of the attack only a few already obsolete planes which they had purchased themselves before the war in Europe began. Shipments allotted to them under the program of official American Government supervision of overseas shipments which was instituted with the lend-lease program began arriving in Australia shortly after the fall of Java. They never reached the East Indies. The result was that Brewster Buffaloes were the best fighters the Dutch had with which to combat Zeros. What happened the writer saw himself in Java. It was a tragic sight and one which made it clear how hopeless the defense of Java was.

So Java fell, and with Java went all the other islands in the East Indies, as all realists knew they must without the planes America had promised but could not deliver on time.

Burma was the one exception to the general rule that we lost what was more or less expected. Burma was vital, more vital even than Singapore because it was our last real supply line to China. It fell largely because of what we now know was a mistaken effort to hold Singapore. But still Burma belonged to that marginal area between Japanese and United Nations power—that no-man's-land which we tried to strengthen too late with too little. Although of paramount importance, it nevertheless was only an outpost of our main bastions.

Most Outposts Lost

Thus the first phase of war against Japan was for us a phase in which we lost literally all of our outposts around Japan.

They were losses which hurt deeply. Very possibly some of them might have been averted even with the weapons at hand if the higher command had shown greater imagination on some occasions.

When this war is over, some Army and Navy officers who fought in the Philippines will express a conviction that they could have been reinforced and held, or at least that some of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's army could have been evacuated. It is a moot point which will be fought out many times over the checkerboards of the War Colleges in years to come. It may develop from these future surveys that an important reason for the fall of the Philippines was the very assumption, held for so long by so many officers, that they were untenable.

General MacArthur's burning conviction that the islands could be held was a novel and revolutionary doctrine when he took command of forces there and it had not yet had time to penetrate far outside his own circles at the time of the attack.

Thus there are many questions about the first part of the Battle of the Far East. We might have held more than we did. We might have withdrawn more slowly in some places and we might, in other, have inflicted more damage on the enemy. But the whole operation did, from our point of view, fall properly under that stock and suspect phrase of the military communiqués, "a withdrawal according to plan to previously prepared positions." It involved no violent departure from minimum expectations. It was, quite honestly, about the best we could do under the circumstances and with the forces at hand.

But if the end of the first phase of the Battle of the Far Pacific found all our outposts in the enemy's hands, it also found us still in possession of our bastions facing an enemy who was in no immediate condition to attempt a further major offensive. His gains had not fatally upset our plans. Nor has he yet succeeded in forcing us to change our own basic plan.

What that basic plan is of course is now clearly evident. It is to concentrate all efforts on the defeat of Germany and fight a holding action against Japan until Hitler is overthrown. It involves fighting the holding action with what can be spared from the European and Middle Eastern battlefields. What can be spared is not always, unfortunately, synonymous with what is desirable.

Just how small those forces are which "have been spared" from the other battlefields for the holding action against the Japanese have only within the last few days been disclosed to the public of the Allied Nations. For obvious reasons of security, it was desirable during the period when we were deploying our forces to conceal what was happening as much as possible. Presumably the enemy now has caught up with the facts because during the last two or three days before the Battle of the Solomon Islands the military censors in Australia passed statements regarding the strength of forces there which for the first time put the picture into perspective for the public.

It must have been hard to understand at home during the past months why General MacArthur did not attack from Australia, after reading glowing accounts of the great convoys ferrying armies to the far sides of the world. Convoys went all right, and carried many troops and many weapons. But the censor has passed the statement that American troops in Australia just about equal the numbers of Australian troops serving outside of Australia. Considering that the return to Australia of most Australians who fought in the Libyan campaigns has been publicly announced, anyone can realize that there are relatively few Americans in Australia.

The censor also passed the statement that a little more than 1¼ per cent of total American aircraft production would replace all the aircraft in Australia. Assume we are producing 40,000 airplanes a year—an estimate frequently used and sometimes treated with skepticism—that would mean 425 airplanes in Australia, and Australia is a continent as large as territorial United States!

The censor passed a statement that American naval forces under General MacArthur's command little more than equal the Australian naval units lost in action since the war began. The Australian Navy at that time had lost two cruisers, H. M. S. Sydney and H. M. S. Perth, and about 00 destroyers.

Picture Begins to Clear

Take this new version of just how much America has sent to General MacArthur's area of command and the picture begins to clear. Australia is holding its own front with its own forces strengthened by just about enough American forces to equal its own losses plus what it has fighting on other fronts, which is not very substantial since it called most of its overseas forces home when Japan attacked.

That means that our holding action is being carried out largely by whatever portion of the United States Navy is still in the Pacific area and operating from Pacific bases. We know roughly what the size of the American Navy is and we know that it is heavily engaged in the Atlantic.

There is the accurate picture. We are trying to hold our main bastions against Japan with part of the Navy, a desperately small air force, and the Australian, British, and Chinese armies which normally belong to that part of the world. It is extremely little for the task to be accomplished. And in such terms the success achieved in holding our positions is disclosed in its true perspective as a magnificent tribute to the men and officers who are fighting for so much with so little.

For the outcome of the war in the Pacific depends on what they can do with this minimum force. We must assume that if more could be spared from Europe or the Middle East it would be spared. Our forces in the Far East must go on fighting with what they have on hand. And with that, it is their task to retain our ability to win the war at some future date. To retain the possibility of future victory they must hold our points and lines of re-entry to the area of Japanese conquest. They must hold Australia, Hawaii, Alaska and the Aleutians. If we lose those three lines of re-entry, Japan will be in an almost impregnable position. Our forces will be so far away that to ever get back would be something approaching a miracle.

The important thing is that so far we have held the re-entries against every attack—have even, in the Solomon Islands, attempted to improve the tactical position of the Australian re-entry.

The key to the future is in our ability to hold those re-entries and to keep the supply line open. Watch the re-entries from Australia, Hawaii, and Alaska. If we still hold them when Hitler is defeated, the Pacific war will end quickly. If we don't, it will be very long and very hard. If, in the meantime, we have been able to reopen the supply line to China, we will have gained a Chinese re-entry which might prove more effective than all the others. Some day there may be a chance to operate from Siberia. But for the moment we are concerned most with hanging on to what we have.

Japanese Planned Assault on Malaya

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 26

An Associated Press reporter who returned from the Orient on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm said today that the Pacific war would have started a month earlier and in a different way if French officials in Indo-China had not refused a Japanese request for permission to construct an air base near the Malayan border.

The original Japanese plan, the correspondent said, called for a surprise attack on Malaya on Nov. 3 and the wiping out of British air power instead of an attack on Pearl Harbor. Japanese moderates at this time still hoped that war with the United States could be avoided.

Il Giornale d'Italia Lists Requirements For 'Living Space'

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 26—(AP)—The Italian newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia set forth today as requirements for Facist "living space":

The restoration of all Italy's lost East African territories—Etheopia, Eritrea and and Italian Somaliland;

The Chad region [Free French] and Nigeria [British] south of Libya;

Freedom of the Mediterranean and free access to the seas, possible only with destruction of the ramparts of Gibraltar and Suez;"

The former Italian territories of Corsica [French], Malta [British] and Dalmatia [the Axis-conquered coast region of Yugoslavia].

Key Field Announces Two Plane Crashes

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 26 (AP)—Key Field officers announced five fatalities to fliers in two separate plane crashes.

The list included: Second Lieut. Joseph E. Hand, formerly of Providence, R. I.; Second Lieut. Nolan A. Fanguy, Houma, La.; Sergeant Dominic A. Giannamore, Steubenville, Ohio; Private (f.c.) Claude J. Noel, Richmond, Va., and Private William Noble, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio

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Repatriates From Far East Tell of Japan's Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Stories of experiences and observations that will take weeks and perhaps months for the full telling were poured out in torrential volume today by newspapermen, diplomats, missionaries and others among the 1,500 evacuees from Japanese-dominated lands of the Orient who have arrived in New York on the diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm.

The returning newspapermen, among whom was Frederick B Opper, former Shanghai correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, had been making mental notes ever since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and they lost little time in getting to typewriters.

[Mr. Opper's stories have appeared at intervals ever since the repatriates arrived at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, to board the Gripsholm. One of his articles appears today on the Editorial Page.

Morris J. Harris and James D. White, former Associated Press correspondents in Shanghai and Peiping, respectively, reported that Chinese guerrillas are taking a much heavier toll of Japanese in China than is generally supposed. These guerrillas, who number tens of thousands, they said, work as farmers or laborers by day and strike by night. The guerrillas operate chiefly in widely separated units, but are linked together by a loose liaison.

Missionaries Plan Return

James D. White and Vaughn Meisling, two other Associated Press reporters who were interned in China by the Japanese, disclosed that scores of missionaries ousted from occupied areas were planning to return to their posts as soon as the war is over.

Out of the 900 missionaries and their families repatriated on the Gripsholm, 680 were Protestants, 135 were Roman Catholics, and there were more than 100 children.

Relman Morin, roving Far Eastern correspondent for the Associated Press, declared that the Japanese scheme for a "greater cooperative East Asia," their version of the Nazi "new order," is not working out, either politically or economically.

Mr. Morin said chaotic conditions had developed swiftly following the Japanese conquest of southeastern Asia and that he had learned in talks with various American observers, doctors and economists that the food problem was weekly growing more acute in Japan itself.

This reporter, who visited nearly all sections of the Orient before his internment by the Japanese on Dec. 8, 1941, had high praise for the gallantry and courage of the Dutch in Java and other islands of the Netherlands East Indies.

"They ran a losing race against time to prepare for war in the Pacific, Mr. Morin said. "When war came, they fought a losing fight against hopeless odds. But they tried."

Other Disclosures

Among other facts revealed by the returning journalists were the following:

French residents of French Indo-China are offering both passive and active resistance to the Japanese whenever they can.

The Japanese are seeking a typical American voice to sell Japanese propaganda to American radio listeners in typical American phrases.

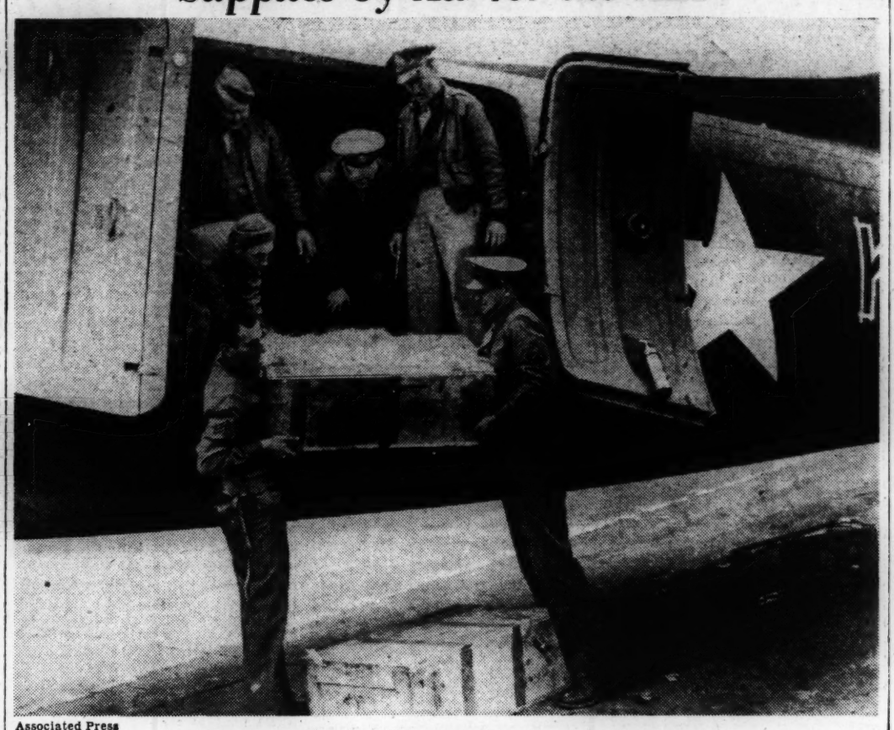
Fourteen members of American banking staffs escaped internment in Stanley Camp, Hong Kong, but were slapped around and sniped at and generally made as wretched as the Japanese could make them.

The Japanese are fanatical patriots and consider total war the natural state of things, but there have been some desertions among the Nipponese ranks and isolated cases in which they have shot their officers and gone over to the enemy.

Several thousand Australian prisoners of war are concentrated along the docks of Saigon in French Indo-China.

Not all American missonaries are coming home. Some of those staying behind were unable to get out, many remained by choice. Approximately 300 Protestant mission workers are said to be still in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin.

Supplies by Air for the AEF



Associated Press

American Forces in Britain Get American Goods

Soldiers unload stores from a transport plane at the Repair and Supply Depot of the United States Army Air Force Service Command in Great Britain. Left on the ground is Corp. Frank Lewenburg of Boston; right on the ground is Staff Sergeant Ernest Horney of Greensboro, N. C.; right, inside plane, is Lieut. Ken McCormick of Durango, Colo., and second from right in plane is Lieut. L. P. Norris of Decatur, Ala.; the other two men were not identified.

150 on Gripsholm Taken to Ellis Island

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 26 (AP) — Government officials announced today that about 150 passangers among the more than 1,400 repatriates aboard the diplomatic liner Gripsholm had been taken to Ellis Island for questioning.

While there was no official comment on the reason for this, ostensibly it was because officials had found their papers unsatisfactory or wished to question them more intensively.

Until last midnight about 300 passengers — including all of the American diplomats—had been disembarked, but by 10 A. M. today only about four or five more had left the ship and a Customs official said it would take several more days at least to clear all the passengers who were brought here from the Orient in exchange for Japanese and Thai nationals in this country.

Even as the big white ship came up New York Harbor under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty carrying American, Canadian, and Latin-American diplomats, missionaries, newspapermen, and businessmen, Federal investigators clambered aboard from cutters to prevent undesirables from slipping into this country.

Although more than 1,000 aboard were American citizens from internment camps and homes in Japan and in Japanese-dominated countries who had sailed 1,800 miles to escape Japanese tyranny, these as well as others were being questioned carefully and made to prove their loyalty to the United States before leaving the ship.

Such a deliberate investigation bore fruit last June 30 when the Drottningholm arrived with Americans from Europe. Federal agents that day picked up Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, since convicted as a Nazi spy and liable to a possible capital punishment.

Americans' Manners Praised

MELBOURNE, Aug. 26 (AP)—Americans generally have better manners than Australians, writes Prof. Walter Murdock in an article to be published in the Melbourne Herald Aug. 29.

"They are more courteous than we; I think we ought to admit it and mend our manners," he writes.

"If you have met any American soldiers, sailors or airmen you must have noticed their high standard of politeness," he continues. "True courtesy is one of the cardinal virtues. It is a sign of civilization."

Professor Murdock expressed the belief that Americans, more than Australians, have made a study of good manners. He quotes extensively from a book, "George Washington's Rules of Civility," which he picked up in a secondhand bookshop years ago, supposedly reprinted from Washington's own manuscript notebook preserved in the Washington archives.

"Of course," Professor Murdock continues, "The 'Rules,' which were imparted by the Rev. James Mayre at Fredericksburg School which Washington faithfully copied down, were not original. . . . If young George had made them up himself he would have been an insufferable little prig and we should almost have been tempted to believe the story of the hatchet and the cherry tree."

Tributes to Duke of Kent Stress Democracy in War

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Duke of Kent, who was killed yesterday in an airplane crash en route to Iceland in line of duty, was the fifth in order of succession to the British throne.

An Air Ministry investigation has been launched into the crash which occurred in a desolate portion of northern Scotland about 60 miles from the take-off.

The Duke, who was an Air Commodore and Staff Inspector General of the RAF, was on an official inspection mission. Circumstances surrounding the crash of the four-engined 20-ton Sunderland flying boat—which resulted in the killing of 14 other crew members—were held in strict secrecy. Authorities, however, said the accident was due in no way to enemy action.

The Duke, born Dec. 20, 1902, George Edward Alexander Edmund, was chosen by his father, King George V, to carry on the family tradition by being "a sailor Prince," but he turned out to be instead the most air-minded of the four royal brothers.

Served in Several Lines

He entered the Royal Naval Training College at Dartmouth, England, a few months before his fourteenth birthday. He passed through as a Midshipman in 1921 and spent eight years with the Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets, the China squadron and also did duty on the America and West Indies station.

Circumstances forced him to relinquish a naval career in March, 1929. He was then attached to the Foreign Office in order to gain knowledge of administration and the work of the Department of State, thus becoming the first civil servant in the royal family. In July, 1929, he was given an indefinite leave of absence from the Foreign Office.

Skilled Car Driver

Flying, hunting, dancing, music and motoring all attracted him and he was acknowledged to be the best car driver and the best dancer in the royal family.

A certain shyness which made itself apparent in his public appearances added a special charm to his personality.

In 1934 he went to Yugoslavia, a visit which culminated in the announcement in August of his betrothal to Princess Marina, youngest daughter of Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece.

A month before his marriage he became the Duke of Kent, Baron Downpatrick and Earl of St. Andrews—the first Duke of Kent since 1799.

The marriage in November, 1934, was the outstanding social event of the year. The ceremony in Westminster Abbey was broadcast throughout the Empire, North and South America, and Europe.

The couple had three children—Prince Edward, born in October, 1935; Princess Alexandra, born Christmas Day, 1936, and Prince Michael George Charles Franklin, born on American Independence Day, this year. President Roosevelt is one of the godfathers of the youngest child.

Inspections for Bevin

For a time in 1941 the Duke worked for Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, and made a series of inspections of war production factories.

This tour followed his visit to Canada where he flew from one end of the Dominion to the other watching the ever-growing production of war material. He includcd the United States and Newfoundland in that tour and stayed at the White House as the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

During his tours of the industrial areas the Duke took a great interest in the workers' welfare, especially the plight of the unemployed. Many stories are told in connection with his meetings with the working classes.

Miners in a pit at Whitehaven felt so honored after the Duke had dug coal beside them that they named the section where he worked "the royal corner."

Toured French Bases

He took up his war post as Rear Admiral when hostilities started and caused the cancellation of his departure to Australia where, in the autumn of 1939, he was to have taken over his duties as Governor General.

His last naval assignment before he went to the RAF was in the spring of 1940 when he inspected the French naval bases at Toulon and Brest.

Messages of condolence from all corners of the world flowed into London. British editorials stressed the passing as proof that Britain, from its highest family to its most humble, was in the war to the finish. "He would not have wished for a better epitaph than that so concisely written for him In the Air Ministry communiqué, 'killed on active service,'" said the Daily Sketch.

"This war has left no family unscathed," said the Daily Express. "The homes of the poor have been bombed. Buckingham Palace, too."

M'Arthur Message

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug 26 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent this message today to Lord Gowrie, Governor General of Australia:

"I am inexpressibly shocked at the loss of the Duke of Kent while so gallantly engaged in a war mission. No nobler characteristic distinguishes your great race than its willingness to sacrifice royal blood in defense of its ideals and of its country."

California-Sardine Prices Cut by OPA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Price Administrator Leon Henderson today rolled back minimum prices of California sardine canners, who had what was described as "abnormally high" March, 1942, ceilings.

Mr. Henderson said his action, trying to meet the opening of the 1942 pilchard (California sardine) catch, was designed to relieve a squeeze on wholesale distributors.

He established "dollars and cents" price ceilings for the entire pilchard-canning industry, supplanting previous price control which, under the general maximum price regulation, was based on each canner's highest prices.

Similar methods of industry price control were set by OPA for the much smaller Maine sardine pack.

Mr. Henderson estimated savings to distributors based on the volume of output in 1941 would approximate $100,000 under the new California pricing method.

Laundry Expansion Out for Duration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Operators of commercial laundry and dry cleaning plants will find it impossible to obtain raw materials for the production of new equipment for the duration of the war, the War Production Board said today.

In a statement to the industry, the WPB said it was necessary to allocate existing machinery to essential users because of increased demands from the armed services and from war plants.

Unless a plant can show at least an extended one-shift or a two-shift operation," the chances are that an application merely for exsurge of business, not reinforced by heavy defense considerations, will be denied," the WPB said.

pansion because of a sudden up-

War Prisoners' Basket for F. D. R.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—A basket made of string from British Red Cross parcels by British women at the Liebenau internment camp in Germany was presented to President Roosevelt yesterday by Miss Ruth Mitchell, who was a prisoner there for a time.

Miss Mitchell, sister of the late Brig.-Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, pioneer advocate of the airplane as a war weapon, was a member of the famed Yugoslavian guerrillas, the "Chetniks." She spent nine months in 11 German prison camps before returning to this country on an exchange basis.

Crediting weekly Red Cross food packages with saving her life, Miss Mitchell spoke of atrocities and added that "nothing that could be said in propaganda could be one-half as bad as the truth."

U. S. Message

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—(AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message of condelence today over the passing of the Duke of Kent to King George of England, Queen Mother Mary and the Duchess of Kent. The text of the message was not released by the White House.

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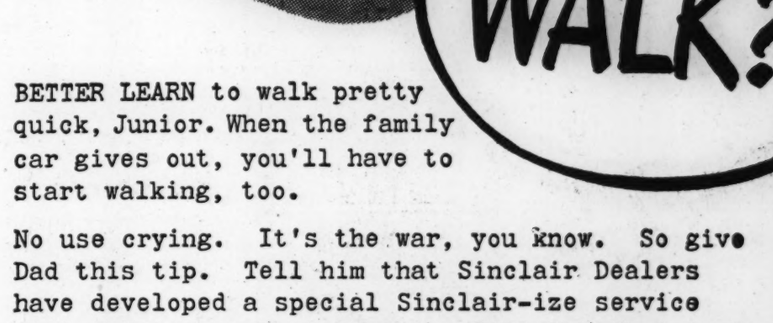

SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR

CARE FOR YOUR CAR—FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Ceiling Must Be Put on Wages President Tells Labor Heads

Continued from Page 1

full details of his anti-inflation program in an address to the country and in a message to Congress around Labor Day.

That there is not time for further legislative action and that the President has been assured that he possesses sufficient wartime powers to act.

That while progress has been made in reducing the speed with which the cost of living has been mounting, more needs to be urgently done.

That it is impossible to stabilize farm prices without stabilizing wages and that it is impossible to stabilize wages without stabilizing farm prices.

That he does not consider the interests of farm workers and industrial workers in conflict and that they will both suffer by a run-away rise in the cost of living.

That stabilization of wages does not mean that there should be no wage increases whatsover but that wage increases must be clearly justified by increases in the cost of living.

Indorses Steel Increase

It was on this latter basis that the War Labor Board indorsed a 5½ cent-an-hour wage increase for the 250,000 employees of five United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries.

The WLB decision follows the provisions of its "Little Steel" order of last month, including maintenance of union membership, check-off of union dues and minimum daily wage guarantees.

The wage and minimum wage guarantee part of the decision was by a unanimous vote of the full 12-man board. The retroactive and union security clauses were by a vote of 8 to 4, with WLB employer members dissenting.

In its announcement the WLB stated that it acted "in order to maintain the same wage relationship which has existed in the steel industry since 1921."

The Board's ruling opened the way for several hundred smaller steel companies to grant the same concessions to the C. I. O. union on a voluntary basis. If this occurs, within a few short months the hitherto "open-shop" steel industry, employing more than 600,000 workers, will have signed union maintenance and check-off agreements with the C. I. O. union.

All Must Sacrifice

In conversing in considerable detail on inflation with his press conference Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the main problem is to keep people from bidding against one another for commodities they have got to do without.

He declared that it would not be fair to impose certain restrictions on one group without imposing them on another. For the good of the war effort, all groups would have to make sacrifices.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that while it was commonly believed that the farmer lived entirely off his farm, the fact was that he bought a great deal of his living requirements at stores—canned food, clothing, household furniture and the like.

Thus, he said, the farmer is affected deeply if the prices of his needs go skyrocketing—he is hurt pretty nearly as bad as the city man.

Alcoa Wage Vote

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26 (AP) — Thousands of aluminum workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations vote tomorrow at seven big plants of the Aluminum Company of America on whether they approve their local leaders' action in rejecting the War Labor Board's recent decision denying them a general wage increase.

Nick A. Zonarich, President of the Union, said a vote of approval by the Union members would also give him power to call a strike in that vital war industry, if he deemed one necessary. The voting will continue tomorrow night.

Mr. Zonarich, who was in Washington today, asserted that he planned to appeal directly to President Roosevelt in event the members back up the action of their local leaders here last week in turning down the WLB decision.

The WLB held that the Aluminum Company's overall pay roll had increased 15.8 per cent between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942. The Board adopted a formula in the recent "Little Steel" case, setting 15 per cent as the maximum for general increase during that 16-months period.

The vote will be conducted at plants in New Kensington, Penna.; Badin, N. C.; Alcoa, Tenn.; Edgewater, N. J.; Bauxite, Ark.; Detroit, and Bridgeport-Fairfield, Conn.

Memphis Transport Up 42 P.C. Over '41 in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The effect of the rubber shortage and the public awareness of thinning treads is shown here in figures released by the Memphis Street Railway Company.

In July, 1941, a total of 4,799,857 persons rode the street cars and busses. In July of this year, public service transportation vehicles hauled 6,352,531 passengers, an increase of 42.8 per cent over the figures for the corresponding month of a year ago.

The two leading taxi companies have reported increased business, too, but are having trouble keeping tires on their automobiles.

Cattle Tail Hair Needled For Sailors' Mattresses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dairy hands who have been slapped in the face by a cow's tail may not believe it, but cattle tail hair makes a mighty soft mattress and hereafter only the armed services may buy it

The War Production Board, announcing the restriction today, said the Navy itself needed more cattle hair, for bunk mattresses, than this country could supply. In the past much came from Brazil and Argentina but the shipping situation has put an end to that.

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Stalingrad Defense Cut—City Reported in Flames

Continued from Page 1

ing, and the transport which was reported to have been hit during this atack was later seen abandoned as the enemy force withdrew.

4. The performance of our fighter air craft based at Guadalcanal has been outstanding. As previously reported, a strong enemy air attack on Guadalcanal, during the afternoon of August 23 was intercepted by these fighters. Twenty-one enemy planes were shot donw. Our loss was three planes. On Aug. 25 Guadalcanal was attacked by 16 two-motored bombers escorted by 12 'Zero' fighters. Our fighters met this force and shot down seven bombers and five 'zero' fighters. Our loss was one fighter.

5. The results, to date, of the battle for the retention of our foothold in the southeastern Solomons are encouraging.

Meanwhile, reports from the Navy and from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian headquarters made it clear that Japan was risking a heavy portion of its fleet in an effort to dislodge American Marines from their hard-won positions in the Solomons.

The counterattack, fully expected by the Navy, already has brought bombing or torpedoing of more than a half-dozen Japanese ships in the Solomons plus the strafing of two transports and destruction of a gunboat off southeastern New Guinea.

The damaged vessels included one large and one small aircraft carrier. Only eight carriers were known to have been part of the enemy fleet before Pearl Harbor, although others undoubtedly have been added. Six Japanese carriers were sunk in the Midway battle, one probably was destroyed, and three others were damaged there and off the Aleutian Islands.

Carrier-Based Planes Punish Enemy Ships

Additional punishment in the Solomons battle was inflicted by Allied carrier-based planes on a Japanese battleship and several cruisers. United States aircraft left another enemy cruiser and transport in flames.

Thus far there have been no reports on the extent of American losses beyond the minor damage suffered at the opening of the conflict on Aug. 23, when 21 Japanese planes were listed as destroyed in an attack on Guadalcanal Island.

The official German DNB said that a United States heavy cruiser had been sunk in the battle, and that one Japanese cruiser had been set afire but was "still fighting."

No date was given, however, so that the German agency might be going back to the earlier Solomon Islands engagement to report a loss which the United States announced on Aug. 10.

DNB said that the Japanese attacked the American squadron with superior air and naval forces and that attacks by low-level Japanese bombers "induced the American commander to abandon his line of battle and continue it with independent units."

The agency said the Japanese were receiving continuously aerial reinforcements.

Bomb Japanese:

Allies Hit Transports, Destroy Gunboat

Allied bombers destroyed a Japanese gunboat and heavily strafed two transports Tuesday 450 miles west of Guadalcanal in the Solomons when they encountered a small enemy convoy, it was announced officially today.

Thirteen grounded Japanese planes also were destroyed and an antiaircraft battery silenced in two surprise attacks on Buna, on the southeastern New Guinea mainland approximately 150 miles to the west, of the convoy action, the communiqué said.

The attack on the convoy may have been part of the main Solomon action in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi sector. The convoy, it is believed, may have been en route to the Solomons with reinforcements for the Japanese counterattack there.

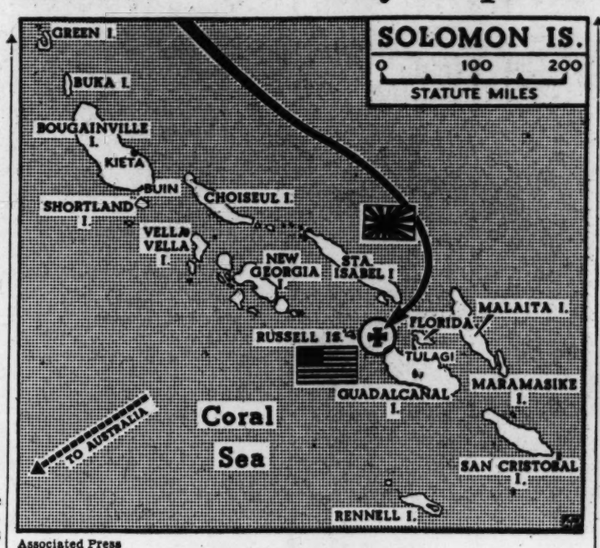
Allied night raiders also dropped eight tons of explosives and many incendiaries on Japan's New Britain bases at Rabaul and Gasmata, northwest of the Solomons, leaving fires visible for 40 miles, the communiqué said. Hangars, runways, and aircraft dispersal areas were attacked.

No Allied planes were lost in the successful action against Buna, the communiqué said. The two assaults were pressed home despite rain and poor visibility which added to the surprise.

A number of Japanese barges and supplies on the beach also were reported destroyed by Allied fighters south of Buna.

The heavy attack on the airport just outside Buna was the first report that the Japanese definitely were using this recently established airfield which is only about 120 miles from the Allied base at Port Moresby.

An Allied spokesman said the attacks on Rabaul and Gasmata were not aimed directly to tie in with the fighting in the Solomons, but there was no doubt that these raids indirectly aided that struggle.



Associated Press

Battle for the Solomons

The United States Navy announced Aug. 25 that the Japanese had counterattacked American forces in the southeastern Solomon Islands. It said a great sea and air battle was being fought in which more than half a dozen Japanese ships had been damaged, including a transport and cruiser set afire north of Guadalcanal Island (X). The Japanese attack came from the northeast (arrow), but possibly originated at Japanese bases northwest of the Solomons.

Stalingrad:

Million Axis Troops Drive Against City

German columns neared Stalingrad from the northwest today and a major tank battle was reported developing.

Red Star said a German force which pushed between two Russian units had "reached a district just northwest of Stalingrad" before it was halted, implying that the invaders were only a few miles from the City.

Russian lines reformed behind screening tanks, the military newspaper reported.

"The situation in this sector has become complicated," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Russian troops, however, were reported still repulsing attacks by the vanguards of a 1,000,000-man German Army both above and below Stalingrad.

In the sector below Krasnodar, Russian detachments were reported to have fallen back.

Field dispatches said a Russian force cut sharply into a flank of the relatively thin German salient east of the Don, but the invaders resisted fiercely and continued to advance frontally.

Stalingrad Citizens Prepared to Fight

A dispatch from Stalingrad said citizens had taken up arms on the high west bank of the Volga as German armored forces bore down from the break-through at the Don.

Izvestia's correspondent said thousands of workers from factories, including the Stalingrad Tractor Works and the Red October Metal Works, had been trained under battle conditions to use rifles, automatic machine guns and mortars.

"All these fighters are ready to join the ranks of the acting Army," Izvestia said. Last winter, hundreds of thousands of workers helped turn the Germans back from Leningrad to Moscow.

Meanwhile natural conditions of the rough terrain of the North Caucasus have changed conditions in this sector of the front, Red Star said. The paper pointed out that the mountains had blocked German tanks and motorized infantry forces.

"By large and small battles of extermination and constant wearing down of the enemy, our units should make the enemy completely helpless in the mountains," Red Star said.

The German Air Force, however, was striking in force but dispatches said the Soviet Army had suffered virtually no casualties because they found ample cover in the rocky hills. But the enemy's planes prevented Russian counterattacks from pinning down Nazi troops.

80 Axis Divisions Carry on Offensive

The Germans and their Axis allies—estimated at from 80 to 100 divisions—maintained the offensive in the attempt to seize industrial areas on the Lower Volga, block Caspian shipping routes, and isolate the Caucasus.

Although winds blew chill in Moscow, heralding the approach of another Russian winter, the relatively moderate temperature range of the Soviet Deep South indicated the weather there would prove no significant defensive factor.

Freezes start in the Upper Caucasus about Dec. 1, a month later than in the Leningrd region, and minimum temperatures run about 15 degrees Fahrenheit, in contrast to the bitter below-zero cold such as Hitler's forces encountered in the north last winter. The mean January temperature of Tiflis is 32 degrees, Baku 38, and Batum 43.

A Russian communiqué abandoned references to fighting "southeast of Kletskaya," the sector in which masses of German tanks, artillery, and infantry swarmed to hard-won bridgeheads across the Don Bend 40 miles from Stalingrad, and it was evident that a major battle was developing on the flat lands between the Don and the Volga above Stalingrad.

But the communiqué said Soviet troops were repulsing assaults by this upper arm of a Nazi pincer and inflicting huge losses.

Raid on Britain:

2 Nazis Shot Down Over South Coast

German airmen caused some property damage and a number of casualties at a South Coast town today in a raid that cost them two Focke-Wulf 190s while a considerable force of Royal Air Force fighters made another cross-Channel foray.

Antiaircraft gunners shot down the two German planes, fighters presumably assigned as bomber escorts. One crashed outside of the town and the other fell into the sea. Pilots of both were believed killed.

British fighters returned from their actions against Nazi objectives on the continent soon after breakfast time, crossing the English coast at a low level between Folkstone and Dover.

No night activity by the RAF's bombers was reported, however, following Monday night's raid on Wiesbaden and Frankfort. Bad weather over the continent kept the bombers grounded.

Chinese Gains:

Japanese Retreat Yields Tungsiang

Chinese troops have reoccupied Tungsiang, a railway center 50 miles southeast of Nanchang, important Japanese base in Kiangsi Province, Chinese sources said today.

A Chinese Government spokesman said Tuesday night that the Chinese people expect that China soon will be developed as a base of operations against Japan.

He offered this comment on recent Chinese successes in Kiangsi and Chekiang Provinces shortly after the Chinese High Command reported that Lishui, important base from which Japan might be bombed, was under direct attack by Chinese forces.

"It is the general expectation of the Chinese people, and I think, also of our Allies, that with increasing collaboration the Chinese Army and the Allied forces will soon develop powerful offensives against the enemy from the China theater," the spokesman said.

A communiqué said the Japanese already have suffered great losses and announced the recapture on Aug. 22 of Tengpu in the westward Chinese drive in Kiangsi Province. Chinese forces which occupied Linchwan on Aug. 23 since have progressed northward, the communiqué said.

Costly Convoys:

Navy Cites Losses On Murmansk Route

Losses in convoys to Russia's Arctic ports have run as high as 50 per cent of the supplies in some instances, it was disclosed here by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Director of Public Relations for the United States Navy.

"The Russian Front is highly important to us," he said. "It is difficult to get guns, ammunition, and food supplies to them. In some convoys by way of Murmansk and Archangel, there has been a loss of 50 per cent of the supplies, but we still feel that it's worth it if we get the rest through.

"Russia is doing a job for us—a job that we might have had to do ourselves."

The Captain admitted also that "we've taken a pretty heavy licking from the U-boats—and we will as long as there are U-boats, perhaps. But we have found ways to successfully compete against them.

"In the zone we have established, we have lost only six ships and I am proud to say—although I say it with trepidation—that we haven't yet lost a ship loaded with troops since we started this war."

Desert Raids:

German Transport, Land Convoy Bombed

British planes scored direct hits on an Axis transport in the Mediterranean and attacked a land convoy moving reinforcements over the Salum-Matruh road toward the enemy front lines in North Africa, the British headquarters communiqué said today.

Otherwise, however, the Egyptian Front was quiet save for customary harassment of enemy patrols and working parties Monday night.

43 Indians Killed In Civil Disorders

BOMBAY, Aug. 26 (AP)—A British communiqué said that 35 Indians were killed Aug. 19 in Patna and in the Shahabad district of Bihar Province when police opened fire on disorderly throngs attempting to damage a railway track and highways.

The communiqué reported riots at Katra and Minapore, small towns in Bihar, in which police stations were destroyed. A constable was killed in Katra and a sub-inspector of police was shot in Minapore.

It was also reported that eight persons were killed and eight were wounded in the Gorakhpur and Sahjanwan districts yesterday during renewed outbreaks of anti-British demonstrations. Police fired on the demonstrators, who also attempted to set fire to a post office. Twenty-three persons were arrested.

Oil Workers Strike

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Aug. 26 (AP)—A strike of approximately 2,500 Congress of Industrial Organizations oil workers for higher wages kept three oil refinery plants and an oil loading terminal closed today.

The strike began yesterday at refineries of the Socony-Vacuum Refining Corporation, the Sinclair Refining Company and Cities Service Oil Company, and the Shell Oil Company's loading terminal.

M. B. Roberts, Secretary of Local 210 of the Oil Workers International Union, said there was a standing invitation to company representatives to discuss terms of settlement. Management representatives were not available for comment.

The union was seeking a 10 cents an hour increase for all workers involved. Mr. Roberts said present pay scales ranged from 80 cents to $1.46 an hour. He added that negotiations on the wage question extended back to February.

Power of Vichy Chamber Cut

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 26—The BBC reported last night that the French Chamber of Deputies, dissolved earlier in the day by a decree signed by Chief of Government Pierre Laval and by Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, had left only one prerogative—the right to oppose a declaration of war.

The radiocast asked: "Should one see an indication of Laval's present intentions in the abrogation of this last prerogative?"

Tuck Talks to Laval

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—Chief of Government, Pierre Laval received S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Chargé d'Affaires, in a 40-minute interview yesterday, their first meeting in almost a month.

Immediately afterward M. Laval saw German Consul-General Auer, who is stationed in Casablanca, French Morocco, and later saw Jacques Barnaud, in charge of French-German economic relations.

Both Government and Embassy sources said the Laval-Tuck interview was "nothing out of the ordinary."

Vichy in Dark

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Laval Government ordered the blackout re-established in Vichy today following several nights in which planes were heard over the provisional Capital.

Reports circulated here that an unidentified plane had bombed a passenger train in the Paris region early today, killing the engineer and fireman. Another report said 45 bombs fell in fields of the Nord Department harmlessly.

Both U. S. and Britain Making Secret Arms

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 26

The head of the United States Army Ordnance Mission Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes, said today the British and Americans both were producing a secret weapon which would prove "a great surprise" to the Germans.

Speaking after a tour of British munitions factories, he declared that United States and British armament production was sufficient both in quality and quantity for "the support of a full-sized Army in any enterprise."

General Barnes said some of the new British weapons now in production were "real eye-openers."

Britons Ask 'What Now' In Allied Aid to Russia

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—"What now" is the question being asked throughout Britain today as the nation looks with a new anxiety and impatience for an offensive military initiative to match typical "Churchillian" action in combining the daring, the romantic, and the practical in his recent visits to Moscow and the Middle East.

In some quarters, particularly in some sections of the British press, this feeling takes shape in rather impatient demands that the Prime Minister give some tangible evidence that his visits to Moscow and the Middle East produced definite results.

The Times of London, bluntly declares that neither the Dieppe raid nor the RAF bombings of Germany have "relieved the continuing sense of inadequacy in British military achievement at a time when our Allies face a supreme crisis—a sense which translates itself in a demand not for premature or ill-considered action but for strengthening our military organization and its better adaption to meet the present emergencies."

Labor Wants Action

Even more impatient is the tenor of the Trades Union Congress mouthpiece, the Daily Herald, which declares that "the British public's taste for trivial gossip about the Prime Minister's missions is flagging."

The Herald expresses the opinion that the Prime Minister's visits will become "mere curios of history" unless they result in a coherent war plan and common strategy for conduct of the war.

The Herald's viewpoint is considered significant in the view of the expectancy that the TUC will consider a resolution at its coming conference at Blackpool Sept. 7 demanding immediate opening of a second front.

The mere announcement here that the Premier has been in close session with the Cabinet during the past 24 hours only serves still further to whet public appetite for real news—news of results.

This appetite is described in sections of the press here today as nothing less than "approaching the famine point."

Speculation on Action

For never previously in this war has the inner urge of this nation for action been stronger. Today it is stimulated not only by Russia's peril, but also by growing knowledge here of the extent to which the Russians are criticizing the inaction of powerful Allied forces in the West.

This intense public desire in Britain for action is leading to widespread discussion and speculation about such subjects as possible major changes in whole organization and character of supreme direction of the British war effort, political changes in the War Cabinet, the naming of a supreme Allied commander, further changes in key British military commands, the lessons of Dieppe, and above and surpassing all, the question of a second front in Europe.

[The British Press Association said that Prime Minister Churchill had decided against further changes in the British High Command and was determined that the military machine "must now be given an opportunity to settle down an dshow what it can do without any further reshuffling for the present."]

In well-informed political circles there is talk of Lord Beaverbrook, former Supply Minister, returning to the war Cabinet. This, it is said, would fulfill one of Mr. Churchill's own personal desires, besides conforming with the Moscow view which holds "the Beaver" in specially high regard, following his meteoric impact on the Kremlin which made a valuable contribution toward breaking down prejudice between Britain and Russia last fall.

The prospect of Lord Beaverbrook back in the war Cabinet raises the possibility of having to find a new role for Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who is understood definitely to regard himself as unsuited to work with Lord Beaverbrook. The posts of Viceroy of India or British Ambassador to Washington are two possibilities for Sir Stafford.

There is little doubt here that the course Sir Stafford takes will be entirely contingent on his view of serving the greatest national interest.

Talk of Supreme Commander

There is also speculation about a supreme Allied commander. U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall and other prominent names are mentioned.

On the other hand one hears military authorities persisting in the opinion the present system of direction of Anglo-American forces is developing in the most effective manner.

That the public may have to curb its impatience for facts and results at all events a little longer is suggested by the general indication today that the Premier will render the first account of his three weeks' journey and decisions arising therefrom to Parliament.

In this connection the possibility of an earlier recall of Parliament isn't entirely ruled out. Nor is the suggestion that the Premier might speak to the nation first over the radio. But it is recalled that Parliament has on other occasions insisted that the premier is responsible first to Parliament.

But at the same time the public is looking for immediate dividends from the Churchill round trip—dividends which don't necessarily have to wait for Parliament to reassemble after its summer recess.

Especially welcome would be a British reopening of the offensive in Egypt—an event which looks here today as if it might be just about to happen.

Then if a second front in the West isn't immediately realizable, some more 1,000 RAF raids or at all events practical realization of the air authorities of promises of nonstop bomber service over Germany without regard to weather conditions would make the public here feel a bit better about Russia's repeated calls for aid.

Confidence of Russians In Victory Affirmed

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, declared today that the Russian people "have not the slightest doubt about our final victory."

"We are fighting hard," he said. "We are facing great dangers and we are bearing the brunt of the fight against Hitlerite Germany and her satelites.

"But the Soviet country is united and firm as a rock around its government and its great leader, Stalin. Our fight is the fight of all freedom loving peoples."

He spoke at the presentation of a check for £10,000 for the Russian Red Cross from the Palestine Labor Party.

Churchill Pledges Nile Fight

CAIRO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Premier Nahas Pasha, radiocasting on the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty today, said, "the cause of the democracies is Egypt's cause."

"We have given and shall continue to give the democracies all the aid in our power," the Premier said.

The anniversary was a public holiday.

WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN THE MIDDLE EAST, Ang. 22, Delayed, (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that the United Nations desert army was in a greatly strengthened position and that Great Britain was "determined to fight for Egypt and the Nile Valley as if it were the soil of England itself."

He expressed "sober confidence in the future, before flying home aboard a United States plane piloted by Americans after two trips to the Middle East which lasted a total of two weeks.

[The Prime Minister left Cairo Aug. 23 and arrived in London Aug. 24. This interview was not released by the British censor until Aug. 26.]

He declared that United States troops "who are in increasing numbers and increasingly important positions are maintaining their invaluable aid in the conflict.

Speaking to war correspondents and Egyptian newspapermen before his departure, Mr. Churchill said:

"I congratulate all here upon the admirable manner in which the shocks and uncertainties of these recent weeks were sustained. Now we are in a much stronger position. I feel sober confidence in the future.

"I feel that a historic epic struggle in the desert will come to a victorious conclusion, though the road may be long and there will no doubt be many pitfalls and disappointments as we tread that long road.

"There is one thing I would like to make absolutely clear and that is that we are determined to fight for Egypt and the Nile Valley as if it were the soil of England itself.

"Everything that can be brought by ships and by air to drive the enemy back—and not only drive him back but drive him back in such a way that his power to injure will be gone—all this will be done.

"Whatever happens — and chances of war fluctuate now this way and now that—you should bear that in mind. And you should feel sober confidence that in the end when the story has been told you will see that we have not failed in our treaty obligations. We intend to do all in our power to keep the Nile Valley and the people of the delta safe from all foreign aggression and attack."

Mr. Churchill concluded that when the whole story of the defense of Egypt became known, "the fame of the deeds of the Army of the Nile will form an enduring link between the British and Egyptian peoples and also a tie with our American allies who in increasing numbers and increasingly important positions are maintaining their invaluable aid in the conflict."

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St. Louis Wins Court Contest On Smoke Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26—A unanimous opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the St. Louis smoke elimination ordinance has ended a two-year controversy over the legality of the measure.

The court dismissed the contention that the smoke law was void because it is enforced by the Division of Smoke Regulation and not the Health Department; pointing out that St. Louis, being governed by a special charter, is not affected by the Missouri law requiring that smoke regulation be under the Health Department.

Dismissed also was the claim that the ordinance, by making a distinction between qualified and unqualified types of coal and heating apparatus, was illegal class legislation. The court ruled that a city may not control the methods by which it enforces a smoke law only when those are "so arbitrary as to be violative of the constitutional rights of the citizens."

The opinion refused to discuss the claim that State law requires the use of Missouri-mined coal in Missouri-owned institutions in St. Louis.

The decision has given new impetus to efforts to interest the coal industry in processing methods for producing smokeless fuel from Illinois coal. The report of the St. Louis Smoke Elimination Committee, on which the ordinance was based, had suggested the development of such methods; but their development had waited a legal test of the ordinance.

Advocates of the processing method claim that it will make possible a greater use of coal from nearby sources in a time of national emergency and transportation shortage, as well as providing a large quantity of cheap gas as a by-product.

Airfield Opens At West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Stewart Field, the "Wings of West Point," was dedicated yesterday and immediately the United States Military Academy prepared to send 269 second classmen into the sky for basic flying training.

The City of Newburgh gave the airport site to the Academy and as Mayor Herbert A. Warden turned over the original deed of the property to Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the Academy, 48 planes flew over the field in formation. In each plane was a cadet and an officer-instructor.

In the dedication ceremony address, General Wilby revealed that three auxiliary fields—at Montgomery, Galeville, and New Hackensack — are being constructed along with Stewart Field.

Jacksonville Bars Close at Midnight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—All local barrooms and retail liquor dealers closed their doors at midnight Monday, Aug. 10, and must observe that closing hour daily thereafter "for the duration," according to a recent agreement by the City's leading liquor dealers and city and county law enforcement agencies.

The new closing law was decided upon as an effective step toward protecting the sailors and soldiers who visit Jacksonville during the early-morning hours when most legitimate places of amusement have closed, according to Mayor John T. Alsop.

"After midnight, Jacksonville's bars have been the only places open to men in uniform," Mayor Alsop explained. "And we feel that a vast majority of the men in the services will return to their camp or station through enforcement of this midnight curfew."

In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from Third Church of Christ, Scientist

Low Summer Rates are:
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
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GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
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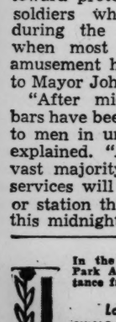

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—Divided between the delightful and vulgar, the honest and meretricious, the beautiful and base, the charming and cute.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG STREET — Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

Elmer Frye, Warner Bros.

Humphrey Bogart

Now in "Across the Pacific"

Recent Releases

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Despite the questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is a fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in a standard pattern.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian-made documentary of the defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights. Edward G. Robinson speaks a commentary written by Albert Maltz.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—An impressive battery of stars and writers, directed by Julien Duvivier, have not succeeded in making a very exciting or comical adventure out of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene is in poor taste.—M.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16 — Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M, Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER — Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SWAMP WATER — Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film; gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Charactertistic Hugh Herbert farce. —M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES — Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Senate Passes Servicemen's Vote Bill

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The fight to broaden the base of democracy in the United States has just made an important advance with Senate passage of a bill permitting members of the country's armed services to vote by absentee ballot in primaries and elections without meeting state-registration or poll-tax requirements.

At the same time, it is admitted that the measure faces a hard fight, mainly from Southern poll-tax-state members, when it comes before the House of Representatives.

Although the Senate membership appeared virtually unanimous in agreeing that special voting considerations should be given to the men and women serving in the armed services, a number of both Southern and Northern Senators opposed the pall-tax-waiving amendment either on the ground that it was an alleged infringement of states' rights or that it would result in such a controversy that it would be impossible to get the measure through both branches of Congress in time for the November elections.

The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 47 to 5, after having first accepted, 33 to 20, the amendment freeing soldiers and sailors from poll-tax payments.

Sponsorship Battle

The hottest fight of the day was started by disagreement over the sponsorship of this amendment. Although the measure considered was brought up by Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, there is general agreement that its originator was Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida. Senator Pepper and most of his colleagues appeared to believe that the Illinoisian had preempted the measure as a means of wooing the Negro vote in his State.

Despite this controversy, however, Senator Pepper urged acceptance of the amendment as a means of partially recovering the right of individuals to vote in Federal elections without state-imposed trammels.

There is a feeling in some quarters that since the poll tax is primarily a Southern problem, it would have been more efficacious to have the measure sponsored by a liberal Southern Senator of the Pepper type rather than to have it grabbed off by the Representative of a non-poll-tax state.

Connally Opposes Bill

The fight against this temporary and limited rescinding of the poll tax was led by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, who charged that some of the amendment's supporters wanted "to change the Constitution by flimflam on the theory that they will get more votes from the soldiers when they get back."

Senate approval of the legislation appeared likely today to bring an abrupt end to the informal House recess. A House quorum call on the Senate amendments to the servicemen's absentee voting bill is certain if the Elections Committee recommends approval of the amendments.

House Sentiment

If the Committee recommends rejection of the amendments, then the bill probably will go to a conference between the houses. It is possible that the conferees may agree to strike out the poll-tax amendment. In that event, there may be no roll call in the House.

There is considerable sentiment in the House for abolition of all poll-tax requirements in Federal elections. A petition to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of a bill to abolish all poll-tax requirements is but 30 to 35 names short of the necessary majority of 218.

Observers here see the Senate Bill as the most important advance made against the poll tax in the 40-to-50-odd years of its existence as a major factor in Southern politics. They hold that it will set a precedent which will make it just that much easier in the future to get rid of the poll tax once and for all.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that there is a great deal of confusion and wishful thinking regarding the result of poll tax repeal. Persons who have followed Southern politics closely declare that the elimination of the tax will not mean that the Southern Negro will be any freer to vote than he has in the past and that the only practical result will be to open the polls to the millions of poor whites who have been disenfranchised by the tax.

It is recalled tha tthe states of North Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida have eliminated the poll tax without, however, permitting any increase in Negro voting. Similarly, the repeal of the poll tax in these States does not appear to have had any marked effect upon the solidly Democratic pattern of their politics.

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Manager of Cleveland Indians Finds Out Why Red Sox Are Hottest Club in Race

Lou Boudreau Watches Boston Team Get Breaks

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lou Boudreau, having been ordered off the field by Umpire Cal Hubbard for protesting a decision, was sitting in the press box watching the second game of yesterday's double-header between the Red Sox and Indians.

"I can see now why the Red Sox are the hottest club in the league," said the Cleveland manager. "They're getting the breaks."

Young Boudreau was reminded that a ball club needed more than that to knock four full games off the Yankee lead in little more than a week.

"Sure, Joe Cronin has a good ball club," Lou continued. "But the point is, he had the same men back in July, when it looked as though he might slide into the second division. At that time he wasn't getting the close decisions, nor winning one-run games. Now he is."

Some Bad Hops

The Indians' able freshman pilot was referring, no doubt, to a questionable decision at second base in the 11th inning of the series opener, which had helped the Red Sox win for Ken Chase, 4-3.

"Yes, that was what brought the point to mind," nodded Boudreau. "But it goes further than that. I was thinking, too, of a couple of balls that were going to be routine outs until they took bad hops and went past our fielders. But who was it who said: 'I'd rather be lucky than good'?"

However, Boudreau said further that it was not his intention to belittle the Red Sox drive, which reached eight straight and 14 out of 15 when Lefty Judd took the second game yesterday, 5-1. Lou admitted that Joe Cronin has been getting exceptional pitching, a stout defensive game and timely if not robust hitting. The Cleveland leader added that it would be a good thing for the entire league if the Sox could close in on the Yankees in September. Just the same, it is almost too bad that Cronin had to extend his streak against Boudreau, one of the nicest fellows in baseball.

Roll Onward

And so the Red Sox roll onward, their pitching at a new high for the season, backed by a team of opportunists at bat. What makes the drive all the more remarkable is the fact that neither Ted Williams nor Bobby Doerr are hitting the ball. But the hurlers are carrying the load, making the bull pen the dullest spot in the park these days.

For five games running, Cronin has sat in the dugout and watched his starting pitcher go the full distance. In succession, Dick Newsome, Tex Hughson, Joe Dobson, Ken Chase and Lefty Judd have labored without assistance. Chase had to go 11 innings. The opposition has tallied the meager total of four runs in the last four games, not including this afternoon's single with the Indians.

On the morning of Aug. 13, the Yankee lead in the A. L. pennant race had reached a rather convincing 13 full games, with the Indians crowding the Red Sox for second place. But this morning the Sox were just 8½ away from the world champions and a full eight in front of the Browns, who now occupy third place. If only Cronin can keep going!

* * *

Briefs: Fenway Park offers an attractive mound duel for tomorrow's series final—Tex Hughson vs. Jim Bagby . . . Jim will be trying for his 15th victory; Tex for his 18th . . . The Braves were blanked again at Pittsburgh yesterday, 6-0, with Rip Sewell the Pirate pitcher . . . Casey Stengel closes at Pitt tomorrow afternoon and is idle today . . . Williams has gone hitless in the last three games . . . The fans are riding him again, which hardly is becoming to the often emphasized sportsmanship of the Boston public.

* * *

Johnny Pesky is still two behind Stan Spence in the basehit race . . . Eddie Miller has gone 22 straight games without an error . . . The Lefty Groves send the Bobby Doerrs' baby a gift . . . Moe Berg still gets mail via the Red Sox . . . Listen to Tony Lupien for five minutes and he'll convince you that the Sox are going to win the pennant . . . Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager, must be just a little concerned, as hinted yesterday when he used Tiny Bonham as a relief pitcher.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	84	37	.694	
St. Louis	79	43	.648	5½
New York	65	58	.528	20½
Cincinnati	60	61	.496	24½
Pittsburgh	56	63	.471	27½
Chicago	58	69	.457	29½
Boston	50	75	.400	36½
Philadelphia	35	81	.302	47

Results Aug. 25

St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 1 (14 inns.).
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	82	42	.661	
Boston	74	51	.592	8½
St. Louis	66	59	.528	16½
Cleveland	64	60	.516	17
Detroit	61	64	.488	21½
Chicago	53	65	.449	26
Washington	48	73	.397	32½
Philadelphia	48	81	.296	37

Results Aug. 25

Boston 4, Cleveland 3 (11 inns.).
Boston 5, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 8, Washington 1.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2 (11 inns.).
New York 5, Chicago 3.
Only games played.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 25

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 6, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 8, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 0.
Syracuse 5, Newark 4 (10 innings).

American Association

Milwaukee 5, St. Louis 3.
Louisville 3, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 1 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4, San Francisco 3 (12 innings).
Oakland 2, San Diego 1 (10 innings).
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 1.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Fort Worth 3-3, Oklahoma City 0-1.
Shreveport 1-4, Houston 0-0.
Beaumont 6-0, San Antonio 1-0 (second called end seventh to permit teams catch train).
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Birmingham 3-0, Atlanta 2-1.
New Orleans 4-12, Chattanooga 2-0.
Little Rock 7, Nashville 3.
Memphis 4, Knoxville 2 (11 innings).

Eastern League

Scranton 1-3, Springfield 0-5.
Albany 7-5, Williamsport 4-6.
Binghamton 10-9, Elmira 6-1.
Hartford 15, Wilkes-Barre 4.

Frank Parker Again Changes His Forehand

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Frankie Parker's forehand—as dangerous as a powder puff in the past—has undergone another revision and gets its 1942 unveiling at the national tennis tourney starting at the West Side Club in Forest Hills on Thursday.

Every year something new is added to the Parker shot that couldn't be heard a racket's length away.

Now Has Chance

This season, however, with many of the top-flight stars either in the service or playing for cash, Coach Mercer Beasley figures that Parker has the chance to end a decade of frustration and win the title.

Parker, who was rated No. 3 nationally last year, became heir presumptive to the tennis throne when Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs, No. 1 and 2, respectively, joined the income taxpayers last winter.

The former Milwaukeean's 1942 forehand has been kept in hiding this spring while he was busy with a movie job, but the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association seeded him second to Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., in the big meet, anyhow.

In Softer Side

The draw dropped him into the softer side of the field and he is expected to have plenty of opportunity to sharpen his weapon until the quarter-finals where William Talbert of Cincinnati likely will be his foe. If he wins there, Francisco Segura, the always-moving Ecuadorean, should be in the road.

Schroeder, meanwhile, will have to battle his way through Sidney B. Wood, Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of the Navy, Ladislav Hecht of Czechoslovakia, and Alejo Russell of Argentina.

Marshall Praises Sammy Baugh For Opening Up Game

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP)—Owner George Preston Marshall of the Washington Redskins thinks Sunday's game here between his boys and Maj. Wallace Wade's Army All-Stars is a toss-up, or would be but for a Texas boy in his backfield, a chap named Sammy Baugh.

"Baugh is positively the greatest who ever played," Marshall said in the course of his observations about the contest. "He might be the difference between victory and defeat. I think we're in for a really tough game."

Marshall says his 1942 team is the best he has had and he expects Baugh one-time Texas Christian ace, to have his best season.

"Sammy is the most dangerous man in football," the Washington laundry owner went on. "He's hard to defend against and the entire country can thank him for making football the wide open game it is today."

Factors in Red Sox Drive

Associated Press

Tex Hughson (left), Johnny Pesky and Joe Cronin

With Hughson, the tall Texan, their mound ace; with young Pesky a freshman sensation at shortstop and the able handling of Cronin, the manager, the Red Sox currently are the hottest team in the American League. They have knocked four games off the Yankee lead in the pennant race in eight days and may yet have time to crowd the world champions in the September drive. Hughson today had won 17 games, lost only three. Pesky was batting .327, with 164 base hits.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Around the Circuits

Caught between the bases . . . Says Ray Starr, the Cincinnati righthander: "The Cubs' Lou Novikoff may not get a hit off me in one game, but I could pitch the very same stuff to him the next time and he might get four out of four. Nobody—not even Novikoff himself—knows where he'll hit or how much. But he'll hit." . . . Frankie Frisch is still trying to find a shortstop to replace Arky Vaughan . . . Rumors again have Pepper Martin coming back to the big leagues—where he belongs . . . Young Bill Killefer, whose dad works for the Phils, has won an appointment to Annapolis . . . The Dodgers have asked waivers on Frenchy Bordagaray and it is a good guess that Casey Stengel held him up.

* * *

Al Javery of the lowly Braves has now won five straight, three of them shutouts, and yielded the slim total of two runs in all. He has lost four games in which the Braves were blanked. Just another case of contending mound work being lost in the second division . . . The Braves, by the way, have watched Nanny Fernandez change from a poor defensive third baseman into a good left fielder . . . Wonder why several Giant pitchers prefer slow Gus Mancuso's catching to that of the younger Harry Danning? Remember how those New York critics called Danning another Hartnett? Ho-hum.

* * *

The Braves were burned up over that picture, taken at Ebbets Field about a week ago, which showed Eddie Miller getting the cold shoulder from his mates as he returned to the dugout after a time at bat. The photographer claimed that Eddie had just hit a home run, and wrote a caption which ridiculed the apparent lack of attention the shortstop was getting from his mates. It develops, however, that the picture was not taken after a homer, but following a strikeout. Any photographer who would pull a stunt like that does not belong in the big leagues . . . Connie Mack has scouts watching Joe Vosmik, now outfielding with Minneapolis.

* * *

The boys say that earlier in the season, Billy Southworth came very close to putting himself back on the active list . . . The best looking kid in the Texas League is Detroit's Dick Wakefield. He is the lanky collegian who has the build and actions of Ted Williams. And the Tigers think that some day he will hit like the Red Sox ace . . . The latest Chicago rumor has Jimmy Wilson already re-hired as Cub manager for '43, with only the actual signing remaining . . . The price tag on the Phils' Tommy Hughes is $100,000, in case anybody is interested.

* * *

A couple of baseball writers were talking about Walter Johnson the other day and George Kelly came along to say: "Every once in a while some guy like Lefty Grove or Bob Feller will arrive in the big leagues and immediately everybody starts calling him as fast or faster than the "Big Train." But let me tell you boys, there never was anybody as fast— at least, not in this generation. And on top of that, there never was a pitcher with a better disposition—you call it temperament—than Johnson. He stood out alone." . . . Trading will probably be at a standstill this winter because of the uncertainty of conditions.

* * *

Says Mel Ott: "Carl Hubbell is pitching better now than at any time in the last three or four years." The Giants are guessing that "Hub" can go for two or three more years under the patient handling of Ott. Incidentally, if any pitcher of modern times matches the aforementioned disposition of Walter Johnson, "Hub" is the man . . . The National League is getting a big laugh out of the rumor which had Bill Terry succeeding Larry MacPhail in the front office at Brooklyn. The point is, no one—in the eyes of a Brooklynite—could come out of the Giants' organization and run the Dodgers.

Sports Around the Hub

'Terriers' Have Become Bears

When the Chicago Bears professional grid champions roll into Boston for their game with the Eastern All-Army team at Fenway Park Sept. 20, the names of two former Boston University stars will be seen gracing their roster list. One is Gary Famiglietti, the big fullback who was probably the best line-bucker that Pat Hanley ever had here, and the other is Francis (Chick) Morris, who saw action more recently as a quarterback and triple threat artist.

Both boys are heavy, Fam going 215 pounds and Chick just one pound less. The former has been with the Bears for the past four seasons, and last fall it will be remembered that he scored one of the Bears' touchdowns as the Chicago eleven downed Swede Nelson's college stars at Fenway.

Just how Morris will make out with the Bowns, time alone will tell. In a way it would be amazing if Chick did make the grade with the champions his first year, for up until the time he went out for football at B. U., he had never played the game. In fact, he was a transfer student here from Villanova, where he went on a basketball scholarship.

* * *

Boston College today became the second local college to start formal football practice as some 50 candidates reported at Alumni Field this morning. Northeastern was the first to start. Coach Denny Myers, starting his second season, has a good nucleus of veterans around which to build, but little reserve strength in prospect. "It looks as though we will have to win our ball games early or not at all," he says. It is just possible that the Eagles will turn out to be an iron-man eleven this fall.

* * *

Fort Devens and Fort Terry are scheduled to meet Saturday Sept. 5, for the baseball championship of the First Service Command. The game will be played at Fenway Park at 1 o'clock, preceding the game between the Red Sox and the Philadelphia Athletics.

* * *

New sports publicity chief at Yale, succeeding the veteran Paul Barnett, who retired, is Edward J. Hirshberg, assistant football coach. Hirshberg, former Pitt captain, will continue to help Yale's new head coach, Howie Odell on the gridiron.

* * *

Tufts has signed Charlie Consodine, former Brown iron man, to replace Chet Delano as head coach of freshman football. For the past three years Consodine was Delano's assistant.

* * *

Briefs: Marcia Perrin of Somerville scored an 87 at Oakley yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the State junior girls' golf championship. Miss Perrin was junior champion two years ago . . . Vito Ananis, former Boston College backfield star who was signed by the Detroit Lions of the National Pro Football League, has been traded to the Philadelphia Eagles in exchange for End Bob Smith, formerly of Stanford . . . The annual tournament for pistol and rifle marksmen, to be held under the auspices of the United Services of New England, will be staged at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Sept. 5-7 . . . Harvard defeated the Fort Banks nine 10-0 at Soldiers Fields yesterday. Warren "Moe" Berg limited the soldiers to four hits. The Crimson will close its summer diamond season on Saturday against the Malden Twi Club . . . The Dick Casey Club and the Navy Yard A. A. nines meet tonight in the first game of a best-of-seven series for the Boston Park League championship. Play tonight will be at the Dorchester Town Field, with games alternating between there and Merritt Park, Chelsea, on consecutive nights.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Gordon, Yankees—Hit two-run homer in eighth inning to beat White Sox.

Rip Sewell, Pirates—Pitched three-hit shut-out against Braves.

John Vander Meer, Reds—Kept eight hits scattered and fanned 11 batters to whip Giants.

Lou Finney, Ken Chase and Oscar Judd, Red Sox—Finney singled with bases loaded in 11th to beat Indians, who were held to four hits by Chase in the first game of double-header; then Judd pitched seven-hit ball to take nightcap.

Danny Murtaugh, Phils—Made two hits, drove in two runs and helped in three double plays for victory over Cubs.

Al Hollingsworth and George McQuinn, Browns—Former pitched first game victory over Senators and latter batted in two runs with single while bases were filled, then in second game McQuinn also scored winning run in 11th inning after leading off with single.

Mort Cooper, Cardinals—Kept 10 hits spaced to capture 14-inning triumph over Dodgers.

Wright Is Called

CHICAGO (AP) — Taft Wright, power-hitting outfielder with the Chicago White Sox, has been ordered by his draft board at Lumberton, N. C., to report for Army induction at Fort Bragg, N. C., Sept. 4. Wright is the sixth active White Sox player to be called to the colors.

Swedish Stars Accept Bid To Travel to U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Gunder Haegg and Arne Andersson, the galloping Swedes, have accepted the invitation of the National A. A. U. to compete in the United States this winter—if a way can be found to bring them here.

Haegg and Andersson, both of whom ran a mile in the world record time of 4:06.2 in the past two months, cabled their acceptance to Dan Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the AAU, yesterday.

The Swedish athletic governing body, Svenska Idrottsforbundet, requested that Erik Lidman, fourth in the 1936 Olympic high hurdles, be permitted to accompany the athletes as manager.

Ferris said he had no idea how the athletes could be brought to the United States from Nazi-surrounded Sweden unless they were flown over the Atlantic, via England and Ireland.

Haegg started the record breaking July 2 when he ran the mile in 4:06.2 and then followed by cracking the world marks by the two-mile, 1,500, and 2,000 meters, breaking the latter a second time only last Sunday.

Andersson, second to Haegg in most of the latter's record breaking achievements, equalled the 23-year-old fireman's mile mark July 10 in a meet at which Haegg did not compete.

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The war almost wrecked the national tennis championships, by taking what the pros left—Don McNeill, Bitsy Grant, Jack Kramer, Joe Hunt, Frank Guernsey, and several others—but the Army and Navy are making a pretty good contribution to the entry list . . . The soldiers are Lieuts. Russell Bobbitt and C. Alphonso Smith, Sergeant Ralph Adair, Corps. J. Gilbert Hunt and Gilbert A Hunt, and Pvt. Marvin P. Anthony . . . Navy men are Ensigns Ronald Edwards and Robert Kerdasha and Lieut. (jg) Gardnar Mulloy.

* * *

First response to Camp Croft's appeal for golf balls to "keep 'em driving" on the post driving range came from Cyril Sedlak of Garfield, N. J., who sent a couple dozen pellets . . . Football coach at McClellan Field, Calif., is Lieut. Roy (Wrong Way) Riegels. We can guess what is the first thing he teaches his gridders . . . Those moans from the football coaches at the Navy's pre-flight schools are the real stuff. For instance, Jim Crowley has Hovey Seymour of Yale and George Gonda of Duquesne, who might do right well on his team, but they'll be gone by October. And Bernie Bierman will lose, among others, Illinois' Paul Milrosevich from his Iowa squad.

* * *

Jimmy Hines, who supervised that "remote control" golf tourney for a big insurance company, analyzed the cards of 11,039 golfers who played on courses over 5,800 yards . . . He came up with the news that the hardest hole to score on was the first, which required an average of 5.5 strokes, and that they needed 5.3 strokes on the 18th . . . Maybe they were just trying to make both ends meet.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	11	4	0	1.000
Hughson	20	17	3	.850
Brown	27	7	2	.778
Butland	18	3	1	.750
Terry	18	6	5	.545
Wagner	24	11	11	.500
Dobson	24	8	8	.500
Newsome	22	8	9	.471
Judd	26	8	9	.471
Ryba	16	3	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	31	10	7	.588
Salvo	39	6	6	.500
Javery	36	11	13	.458
Sain	35	4	6	.400
Tobin	31	10	17	.370
Earley	23	4	11	.267
Donovan	24	1	5	.167
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
Lamanna	0	0	1	.000

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Betty Jameson, San Antonio, defeated Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, 3 and 2, in 36-hole final for national women's golf title at Darien, Conn.

Five Years Ago

Archie San Romani of United States, timed at 5:16.7 for world record at 2,000 meters in meet at Helsingfors.

Seinsoth Proves Valuable Pitcher

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Bill Seinsoth, young New Orleans lefthander, proved last night that he is about the best pitcher in the Southern Association.

He pitched New Orleans to a double win over Chattanooga, 4-2 and 12-0, allowing one hit in the nine-inning opener and four in the seven-inning nightcap. He has won 23 games against eight losses. His home town is Los Angeles, Calif.

Lieut. Dave Allerdice of the Eastern All-Army team is rated the best forward passer in Princeton's football history.

Game in Coliseum Opens Pacific Coast Grid Year

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—After months of conflicting opinions, the fall football season on the Pacific Coast will be opened this week end, Aug. 30, with a grid gigantic in the Coliseum as the Army All-Star eleven matches wits with the powerful Washington Redskins professional team.

All experts anticipate an exciting contest, although this correspondent does not feel that the Army aggregation will be able to throw too much opposition in front of the surging professionals.

Undoubtedly the service men will be in peak performance physically, but they probably will suffer from lack of practice together and a workable cohesion of their new system. However, Maj. Wallace Wade is a creditable football coach and may be able to mould the soldiers into a smoothly functioning whole.

On the other hand, the main factor favoring the Redskins is that the men are all veterans, accustomed to working together and confident of their ability to cope with any situation. Balancing the scale somewhat, however, is the fact that they are not yet in top condition.

As the Army intensified its training schedule at Lompoc last week, the battle cry seemed to be, "Stop Sammy Baugh." Coach Wade is trying to figure a workable defense against Baugh's practically flawless aerial attack. If he is successful in this, he will go far in giving his team a chance to win the game.

Comprising 46 young huskies, the Army's western football squad checked into the Pasadena Rose Bowl early this week while Coach Wade and his staff flew to San Diego to scout the Redskins in an inter-squad game. Wade has never seen the Washington club in action, although one of his assistants, Cliff Battles, gained much experience in the professionals' style of play through six years' experience with the team.

The Redskins will not arrive here from Brown Military Academy, near San Diego, until Saturday.

* * *

With the new dimout edict covering the entire Pacific Coast area now, baseball officials are endeavoring to find a solution to their dilemma.

The Hollywood team played its initial dimout twilight game at Gilmore Field last week before exactly 594 cash customers. Such a condition naturally cannot be continued, for no baseball club can operate if the audience is limited consistently to a mere 1,000 or so persons. Appalled by the crowd, Hollywood officials canceled the following evening's match with Oakland and decided on a double-header for the afternoon of the day after that.

One solution which has been offered to the apparent unpopularity of the late afternoon games is to play fewer games each week and extend the season somewhat. The average schedule includes a 28-week season of seven games each week. With the proposed schedule the teams would play five games a week—double-headers Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and the fifth game some other day in the week, probably Friday, for a total of 38 weeks.

* * *

The University of Southern California will not be able to meet the Navy's Pre-Flight School eleven this fall, since no satisfactory date could be agreed on. The Sailors will open their season against the University of Oregon Sept. 26 in Portland. Their opponents, in order, will be the University of California at Los Angeles, Washington State, Washington, Stanford, California, and Oregon State.

* * *

Two innovations will greet Los Angeles football enthusiasts this year. U. C. L. A. will open its schedule with a twilight game Sept. 25 with Texas Christian University, and U. S. C. will play Montana and U. C. L. A. will meet Idaho in an afternoon double-header in the Coliseum Dec. 5.

* * *

The U. S. C. schedule is: Sept. 26—Tulane, here; Oct. 3—Washington at Seattle; Oct. 10—Ohio State at Columbus; Oct. 17—Washington State here; Oct. 24—Stanford at Palo Alto; Nov. 7—California here; Nov. 14—Oregon here; Nov. 28—Notre Dame here; Dec. 5—Montana here, and Dec. 12—U. C. L. A. here.

* * *

The complete Bruin schedule is: Sept. 25—T. C. U. here; Oct. 3—Naval Pre-Flight here; Oct. 10—Oregon State here; Oct. 17—California at Berkeley; Oct. 24—Santa Clara here; Oct. 31—Stanford here; Nov. 7—Oregon at Eugene; Nov. 21—Washington here; Dec. 5—Idaho here, and Dec. 12—U. S. C. here

Alex Swan, 3d

New Jersey Archer Leads First National Mail Match

The national Archery Association postponed its national tournament at Columbus, Ohio, because of war conditions but in its place it sponsored a nationwide mail match during the last two weeks on the home ranges of over 100 archery clubs scattered in 33 states in which over 1,000 archers took part.

Carl J. Weese of Newark, N. J., E. A. A. Champion and third ranking archer in 1940 when the national held its championship at Amherst, Mass., led the entire field in the first mail match championship ever conducted by the association by scores of 140-930 in the York Round and 90-710 in the American Round for a grand total of 230 hits 1,640 score, 61 points ahead of the National Champion Larry Hughes of Burbank, Calif., who placed second with scores of 137-841 in the York Round and 90-733 for the American Round for a total score of 227 hits and score of 1,579.

Weese's round was one of the best ever recorded. During 1941 there were but five scores turned in over 800. Last November Hughes chalked up a new record in tournament competition of 142-910 which was considered the best shooting ever made by an archer.

There were 400 women taking part in this match and competition was extremely keen and outstanding. Mrs. S. Robert Leaman of Bird-in-Hand, Pa., proved herself superior. She was runner-up for the Olympic Bowmen's League title last year. Her scores of 72-508 for the National Round and 72-588 for the Columbia round for a total of 144 hits 1,096 score gave her a seven point advantage over Alice Schafer of Dunkirk, N. Y., who shot brilliantly with 71-493 in her national and 72-590 in the Columbia Round to total 143-1,083. The N. A. A. record for the Columbia Round is 72-584.

One of the most important parts of the match was the competition among the boys and girls. The leading 10 in national standing follow:

Boys Division

1. George Garner, Fullerton, Cal.—180-1,356.
2. Douglas Trevallion, Feeding Hills, Mass.—180-1,334.
3. Eugene Finke, Great Neck, N. Y.—180-1,326.
4. Henry Reinecke, Chicago, Ill.—180-1,279.
5. John Fry, Syracuse, N. Y.—178-1,254.
6. Don Guier, Tulsa, Okla.—178-1,163.
7. David Secrist, Long Beach, Calif.—178-1,140.
8. John Davidson, Tulare, Cal.—177-1,115.
9. Ernie Altekruse, Fort Wayne, Ind.—172-972.
10. Seth Simpson, New Orleans, La.—168-952.

Girls Division

1. Maryellen Bramlet, Peoria, Ill.—144-1,064.
2. Verdelle Krueger, Chicago, Ill.—136-913.
3. June Schwerin, Covington, Ky.—138-830.
4. Patsy Finnegan, Ft. Thomas, Ky.—138-824.
5. Carole Krueger, Western Springs, Ill.—134-808.
6. Eleanor Huetter, Kenmore, N. Y.—138-758.
7. Olga Schok, Struthers, Ohio.—126-644.
8. Mary E. Krause, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—120-608.
9. Shirley L. Cooley, Memphis, Tenn.—120-605.
10. Margaret Neubecker, Fairview Village, Ohio—106-588.

Miss Hart Moves To Final Round In Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Top-seeded Doris Hart, of Miami, Fla., and Marcheta Donnelly of Venice, Calif., advanced to the final round of U. S. girls' lawn tennis championship yesterday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, but only after Miss Hart narrowly averted an upset in her semifinal match with Betty Rosenquest of South Orang, N. J.

Miss Hart won her match 1—6, 6—3, 8—6, after Miss Donnelly had conquered Shirley Frye, of Akron, Ohio, 6—1, 6—2.

The two winners meet in the final this afternoon.

Miss Rosenquest missed her big chance for an upset in the 12th game of the second set when she had point on Miss Hart's service. The first serve missed and the second was weak but in the square and Miss Rosenquest backhanded it into the net. Miss Hart then recovered to win her own service and the next two games.

Last year the Miami girl was runner-up to Louise Brough in this same tourney. In July she defeated Miss Donnelly here in the Middle States women's tournament.

Henrich in Coast Guard

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Tommy Henrich, the New York Yankee outfielder, has been sworn into the Coast Guard. He will remain with the team until the Coast Guard calls him for duty.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	430	108	146	26	112	.340
Pesky	502	82	164	2	41	.327
Doerr	441	58	139	15	87	.315
Cronin	76	7	23	4	22	.303
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	521	95	152	13	42	.292
Finney	302	46	83	2	37	.275
Lupien	361	48	99	3	55	.274
Tabor	440	49	115	11	71	.258
Fox	241	38	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	209	14	51	0	14	.244
Conroy	228	19	43	4	19	.189
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	234	23	74	8	32	.316
Holmes	465	41	129	8	31	.277
Waner	265	37	70	1	29	.264
Klutzz	185	18	48	1	26	.259
Fernandez	469	48	118	6	47	.252
Miller	486	41	118	6	49	.243
West	377	44	89	11	39	.236
Masi	77	14	18	0	9	.234
Gremp	176	9	40	3	17	.227
Sisti	357	44	80	4	30	.224
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Roberge	116	9	25	1	9	.216
Ross	200	18	42	5	17	.210
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

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Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0337

Adrian's New Collection Proves How Wartime Restrictions Spur Dress Design

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Adrian uses all his native ingenuity to "fool the eye and flatter the figure" in his new fall collection. This is his second showing in New York and his interesting use of materials that make the most of the wartime restrictions is refreshingly simple and to the point. He never tries to hide the fact that there is not the same lavish amount of material available, but accepts the fact gracefully, and still makes the most charming clothes.

Throughout the entire collection he stresses the "V" silhouette. Broad shoulders accent breadth, while deft seaming marks the small waistline. Combine these lines with straight, or slightly draped and slender skirts, and you see the new Adrian outline which will mark many of the season's smartest clothes. While there is a necessary narrowness in skirts, Adrian always finds a perfectly natural way to give them freedom. In his dinner dresses they are slit, sometimes in the front, and again both front and back. Deep armholes and a slight softness even in suits, combine the freedom theme in these wearable clothes and establish the ease of movement for which this designer is famous.

Beauty Through Delicate Detail

When a designer can create with lines the illusion of a well-proportioned figure, he has the whole feminine world at his heels, particularly in this yardage crisis. And Adrian, with a sleight of hand that belongs to a master, confers beauty with delicate detail that is almost unnoticeable in its simplicity. Decorative belts, and the ingenious use of buttons, rich soutache braid, shimmering jet sequins, the expert touch of a bit of color strategically placed for emphasis—these mark his collection and set it apart.

Cuffs of bright colors—tangerine, garnet, and lime-yellow—surprise you on a taupe brown suit of Leda cloth. These are hidden at first glance by the wide-cuffed gauntlet gloves of brown suede worn with this suit, and sponsored throughout the collection. They companion a felt sombrero that has a wide roll brim.

Other color accents find themselves serving on several black wool suits as background for braided black plastrons, which are placed on the coats high enough to stress broad shoulders and narrow waistlines. Another wool suit achieves the same effect by the use of vertical lines of black velvet bows, very small and concise. These indicate a feeling for the military without actually delineating it.

Comfortable Tweeds

One of his most interesting tweeds is a suit which he calls "Pirates' Loot"—a soft green-gold, casual model worn with brown suede gauntlet gloves and his ubiquitous sombrero. Another comfortable country suit in a gray and green plaid of imported tweed is set off by large green leather buttons. This suit has a round neck and no collar.

He shows two comfortable, well put-up coats in black wool—coats that could go anywhere at any time. They may be worn over suits in the daytime, and quite as appropriately over more glamorous after-dark clothes. His flattering lines stress width of shoulder without giving that top-heavy look so often unconsciously and disastrously brought about. One of these coats indulges in a high, roll-back velveteen collar in black. The other depends for its trim on red wool which just manages to make itself known through the interlacings of soutache braid applied in pocket effects.

Indian Colors Are There

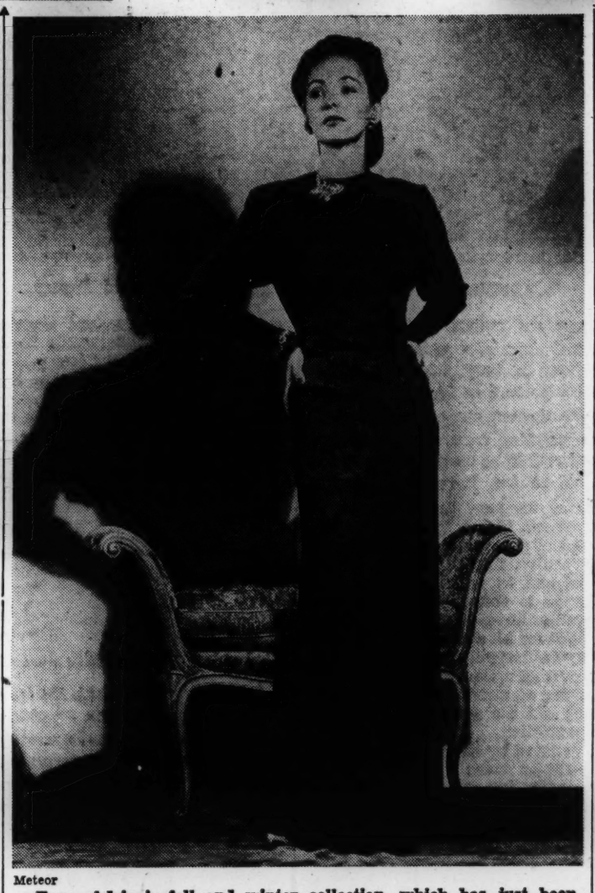
His "Lady with Elephant Trappings" is an eye-catcher. This smooth black dinner gown of crepe with its one-sided drape, which Adrian considers "synonymous with ageless beauty," depends for its drama on a group of bright-colored straps flung carelessly around the neck. These glitter with touches of brilliance that might have been filched from a maharajah's palace—stones, sequins, and perhaps metal embroidery. Each strand has its own pattern, and is narrow and flat; the designs intrigue the imagination. Colors beloved of India are there—jade, ruby-pink, and saffron, and they not only deck the front of the gown, but dangle unevenly down the back in wholly enchanting abandon. You can wear these trappings or not, as you please. This is a gown to play with—and to play in.

Adrian resorts to oriental patchwork in another slim black gown whose geometric designs in color give it plenty of variety and make you wonder if he has not somehow been a bit touched by the abstractionists, even though he will always remain for all of us probably the famous motion picture designer beloved of Hollywood.

Two-piece suits are featured for afternoon wear. These are made of black wool, and shine with sequins or jet trimmings. Gold braid is used effectively on one of these, down the front-closing of the jacket, and on the edges of the sleeves. This suit is further brightened by a scarlet gilet of red crepe, the same color being repeated in a flash of time on the pillbox hat worn with it.

While lavish use of fabrics has been practically synonymous with the name of this designer, he has re-oriented himself with effortless ease to wartime restrictions. His collection is never tiresome, and is never overdone, but shows unfailing wearability and knowledge of fine line.

In the hats which accompany the collection and give it a charming sense of completeness, Adrian shows a partiality for the Chinese. And why not? These people have been so expressive of beauty from time immemorial. He tops a little mushroom coolie hat with a mandarin's button of coral, and the mannikin wore sweet little matching coral buttons in her ears. His coolie hats are sometimes small, sometimes large—but always the perfect accompaniment of the suit or dress with which they are worn. Pillboxes are favorites with him—these showing the Javanese inspiration. But his most striking hats are those which stem from America—the wide rolling sombreros, dashing and gallant. These are the hats which top his collection as his collection tops many others.



Meteor

From Adrian's fall and winter collection, which has just been presented in New York by Bonwit Teller. Upper row, left: Red crepe daytime dress. Soft draping at the top and in the skirt is skillfully employed to flatter the figure. The hat is a new oblong-shaped beret with feather trim. Center: Black wool coat for round-the-clock wear, its broad shoulders, deep-cut armholes, and tapered waistline accentuated with deft "V" seaming in back. Red wool peeks through black soutache on simulated pockets. Black felt pillbox with ribbon streamer hatpins. Right: "Magic cuffs" combining tangerine, garnet, and lime yellow lend excitement to this suit of taupe Leda cloth. Worn with Javanese pillbox of brown felt. Lower: Dinner gown of green crepe with classic Greek draping in the top, long modified dolman sleeves, and slender molded skirt slashed at the side.

Color and Arrangement Decide Character of Your Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the season advances there comes to many the challenge of finding convenient living quarters or the winter. The increasing wartime demand upon our time, ourselves, and our available funds decides for us that we must emphasize simplicity and utilize our present furnishings as well as possible. So, out we go to find the apartment within easy transportation distance of our work or war activities.

We find that the far-sighted architect of apartments has thought deeply and has provided for us delightful one-and-half room units, consisting of one large room with plenty of wall and window space; closets; maybe a precious wood-burning fireplace; a dressing room; bath with gay tiling; kitchen or kitchenette; and a cozy dinette or dining alcove. Apartments of this type are legion and really give us adequate, comfortable environment. We may select from our present possessions the most suitable pieces of furniture and if we are careful in our choice of color, decoration, and other details, we are assured a pleasant place indeed. According to our taste, we may treat this apartment in either a traditional or modern manner.

Traditional Treatment

The traditional treatment assumes the selection of furniture that has been in the family for years and we'll call it "Plan No. 1."

First we paint the walls a soft blue, just the tone we love. To give it delicacy, we'll trim it with white and then proceed to arrange the room. We choose dark carpets or rugs, preferably brown.

The side of the room with the largest wall space becomes our master bedroom. Along the center of the wall we place a couch daybed, covered with a gay chintz designed around sharp red flowers.

For our living companion or occasional guest, we place a duplicate of this daybed on the other side of the room near the corner.

Near the first daybed we place two comfortable chairs, done in plain red, drawn up so as to make a cozy tête-a-tête setting.

Our curtains of blue and white stripe will be sash-length if the room has a high ceiling or full-length if the room is low.

Near the second daybed we place a small armchair, done in red and blue textured fabric. A side chair, near one of the windows, is also covered in a textured material, but it is of a solid blue color, slightly darker than the blue of the walls. Or this chair may be a white leatherette.

In the selection of furniture, let us try to salvage a pair of dark wood console tables; a desk or secretary (not too large); a chest of drawers; a table that will serve, when placed in front of the first daybed, as a coffee table (wishful thinking makes it a Chinese black lacquer); and, for the corner by the second daybed, a small round table. If this room must serve for dining, a dropleaf or extension table may be better than the round table.

Now, adding graceful lamps, Chinese pottery, white shades, family portraits in old gold frames over the daybeds, mirrors over the consoles, and a clever hanging shelf over the chest, we have a room effect that is vertical, gay, cozy, and comfortable—just the liveable place to bring one back to a sense of quiet well-being after an overcrowded day of business.

Modern Treatment

Now let us deal with the room in even a simpler and more modern treatment. We shall paint the walls an off-white to give a feeling of space, and we shall use white textured curtains at the windows, with a mirror between them. Under the mirror, we shall place a white flower-stand that overlaps the windows and put growing green plants on it.

Our companion daybeds, covered with gaily designed, white-ground chintz, are placed this time along adjacent walls but at diagonally opposite corners of the room.

Two comfortable chairs have all-yellow slip covers. There is a brown mahogany desk or long narrow table of modern design, and a chest of dark wood (Korean teakwood with brass trimmings will do nicely). A dainty red lacquer coffee table stands before one couch. In the corner by the other couch is a circle table of white wood with a glass top on which stands a crystal lamp with a white shade above a shelf which may be used to hold the radio.

We may put white bookshelves along the wall wherever space is available. A good height for the shelves is 42 inches, and then we can ornament them with small, old Lowestoft vases, convenient lamps, and whatnot, and hang over them a print of Picasso or such. Our family portraits we shall frame in white and hang over the daybeds to give height to the room and a touch of personal intimacy.

A small inexpensive chair, modern in design, covered with white leatherette, makes a decorative desk chair. A few standing lamps, small in proportion and very simple in line will help. A biege rug is best suited to this setting and completes a calm, restful picture.

Flora W. Hoffmann

Back to Ice Chests

Wartime ice chests, a replacement for refrigerators which are no longer being manufactured, have recently been introduced to the market. The case is of masonite construction and there are wooden doors with plastic trim, insulated with spun glass fiber. An attractive white baked enamel finish makes them pleasing to the eye.

Women Enter Civil Service

By Dorothy Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Even civil service is busying itself to open gates to women workers now. The Civil Service Assembly here questioned nearly 100 public personnel agencies, and found that about one-third of them are opening more jobs to women.

Women tax collectors are working for High Point, N. C. Women are acting as life guards on the beaches in Buffalo, N. Y. They are working as testing station operators in Portland, Ore., and they ring up fares as street car conductors in San Francisco—all civil service jobs. Many of these positions were theoretically open to women before the war, but men habitually filled the posts.

There are other changes in personnel, the survey shows. About half the agencies reporting said they are now throwing open some jobs to nonresidents.

About 20 of the agencies questioned are making special effort to use physically handicapped persons for such work as accounting, stenography, elevator operating, and so on.

On another front—that of public welfare—officials are thinking about helping new workers get started on their jobs. Much is said these days about big wages in war industries. But for people who have been out of employment there may be a difficult period of waiting for the first pay check.

The War Services Committee of the American Public Welfare Association has offered a plan to the War Manpower Commission to meet these needs of workers. It proposes the establishment of a division of social services within the War Manpower Commission. Its job would be to iron out "human" difficulties accompanying large-scale labor recruitment for war industries.

Sweaters Deserve Extra Care These Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweater saving is a problem today. Wool is precious, silk is absent, and rayons unpredictable. You want to keep your sweater clean, soft, and in wearable condition. Here are blanket rules to cover the uncertain sweater situation:

Never hang your sweater on a hook or coat hanger—that may stretch it in the wrong places. Lay it down on a chair, table, or in a dresser drawer. Have it dry-cleaned if possible. Clean the sleeve edges frequently with a quick cleaning solution sold for that purpose, and used on a clean cloth. If you wash your sweater, observe these rules:

1. While the sweater is quite new, has been worn only a few times, yet is "set" to your figure, place it on a clear, flat piece of paper, and draw a pencil around its outline. Thus you get a picture that shows sleeve length, bust size, shoulder length, and other dimensions—before it has stretched out of shape from wear or washing.
2. Make a solution of mild soap, a "superfatted" soap, or one which contains no excess alkali or water softener (as required for general laundry use) and labeled "for use on wool, silk, and rayon." Use flakes, beads, or shaved bar soap. Strain solution through cheesecloth if uncertain whether fully dissolved.
3. Make a good, frothy suds from the dissolved soap, and cool to lukewarm temperature, about 85° F. (A little dropped on the wrist feels neither warm or cool.)
4. Submerge the sweater. Do not let soak. Squeeze the light suds through the fabric, to let the dirt dissolve in the sudsy water and leave the fabric. Now it is important to avoid lifting the sweater while wet, pulling or dragging it, because that puts undue strain on a fabric which may be much weaker wet than dry. Do not twist or wring, because that may pull the sweater out of shape. Do not rub, because that may mat the fibers or fuzz up the surface. (Silk or cotton would stand such manipulation, but wool or rayon will not!)

If you have a small hand lingerie washer of the vacuum cup type, use it to draw sudsy water up through the fabric, or squeeze gently by hand.

5. Press most of the suds from the sweater, rinse in clear water (softened by the addition of one tablespoon borax to one gallon of water) at the same temperature, 85° F. Repeat a second sudsing and more rinsing, until the sweater appears clean and the final rinse water appears clear.
6. Now wrap the sweater in towels. If the sweater is striped in two colors, slip a small towel in each sleeve and see that at no point does one layer touch another, for the color may run. As soon as excess moisture is absorbed, lay the sweater on your pattern. It must be wet enough to push or pull gently into shape.
7. Let the sweater lie in a dry, shady place until dry. Avoid sun which would fade it, and excess heat which would shrink it. When dry, cover with a heavy cloth wrung tight from warm water, and press with a moderate iron, very lightly, just enough for the steam to raise the nap. When dried, fluff up lightly with a soft brush.

This is the safest way to wash your sweater.

Greeting Cards Are Adaptable

The Greeting Card Industry, keeping step with the universal demand for wasting nothing and converting everything to a useful purpose, offers these suggestions for using the designs on the greeting cards you receive and keep because you can't bear to toss such pretty things into the waste basket.

The first suggestion is that the next time you wrap a gift for someone, you glance through your carefully-saved greeting cards and pick out one with a colorful or appropriate picture on it. Cut the picture out neatly, glue or paste it on your gift wrapping. That's all there is to it. You'll be amazed to find you've transformed a plain package into something original and charming. For instance, the delightful little animal or bird pictures that make so many greeting cards a joy will make a gift for a child twice as exciting.

To what lengths you carry this suggestion depends entirely upon your ingenuity and your ambition. You needn't confine the use of greeting card cut-outs to your gift wrappings. There are any number of other objects about the house they might brighten: closet doors, furniture, waste paper baskets, shutters and screens. Pasted on and coated with a preservative of clear shellac, they can serve any number of decorative purposes.

The second suggestion is somewhat more complicated but the result would justify the effort and expense involved. Have you seen screens totally covered with magazine covers, glued on in patterns and shellacked over? You can work out something as decorative and with more meaning by using greeting cards instead.

Of course you've got to have the screen to begin with. And then you'll want to select carefully the greeting cards you'll use, as to color and size and so forth, before mounting them on the screen.

Coats of shellac will preserve your finished screen and blend the patterns.

Shortage of Materials Impedes Hiring of Women in Industry

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Women would get more jobs in war plants immediately if it weren't for materials shortages.

Labor bottlenecks making employment of women workers a necessity have not yet developed in many war industries because shortages of steel, aluminum, and other strategic metals are holding back production, newspaperwomen have discovered during a two-weeks coast-to-coast tour of war plants arranged by the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The ladies may come later," said Raymond M. Fox, Works Manager of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company's Hammond, Ind., tank plant, now operating at only 50 per cent of capacity because of material shortages.

Though women are not yet employed at tank plants, factory managers at the Pullman-Standard plant, converted railroad passenger-car plant, said there was no reason they could not weld tanks just as they weld ships on the Pacific Coast. One plant official predicted women would be working in the plant in 30 or 60 days if material shortages could be leveled out from Washington. At the present time, the plant is having trouble keeping all its men workers busy full time.

Same Complaint

The material-shortages complaint is heard here in the Middle West just as on the West Coast, where airplane manufacturers said they could double their output in a short time if they could get materials. Many more jobs for women will be opened up as soon as materials bottlenecks are broken.

"We will employ women when we can't get men," said Charles E. Moore, President of the Joshua Hendy Company of San Jose, Calif., one of the Country's largest manufacturers of ship engines, who indicated that at the present time he was more interested in where his September supply of steel was coming from.

H. Oliver West, President of Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash., indicated that his plant is running at only 40 per cent of ultimate production capacity, which it hopes to reach in 1943, because of "shortages reflected all along the line." Some of the most serious shortages, he indicated, are in cylinder castings and piston forgings for airplane engines.

Charles E. Gross, President of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Los Angeles, insisted that the airplane companies of the United States now have the facilities "to stop the enemy dead in his tracks" if they could get all the necessary materials to build planes.

High-Grade-Steel Shortage

Airplane manufacturers on the Pacific Coast indicated the War Production Board has about eliminated aluminum shortage. The most serious situation today, they said, is in high-grade steels.

Manufacturers of the M-4 tank, the all-welded model now making its first appearance on the world's battlefronts, said they were feeling a materials pinch "all along the line."

Because the M-4 is a cast and welded model, volume production is expected to be much simpler than in the case of riveted M-3. The 28-ton in production at the Pullman Standard Company's Hammond, Ind., plant has been dubbed the "General Lee" in Army circles. It is considered a better fighting tank than the M-3, known as the "General Grant." The two have practically the same engine.

Revealing that the Pullman Car Company is operating at only 50 per cent of capacity at the present time, Mr. Fox said it could reach 90 or 100 per cent "as soon as we can get the materials." He expressed hope that the materials situation would level out "in a few months."

Women in Plane Plant

The Pullman-Standard Company is already using 10 per cent women at its new airplane wing plant, now making wings for planes. Most of the women live in the neighborhood, many are over 40, and all "wanted to do something for their country," chiefly because they had relatives or friends who had been captured by the Japanese, Harry B. Sherman, Manager of the aircraft workers, said.

A huge cradle that rocks the 28-ton tanks into 24 positions for welding at the Hammond plant has so simplified the process that women might take parts of it over if they don't mind a bit of climbing, plant officials said. Changes in position of the tank make it possible to seal it entirely with down welding, which is quicker than overhead welding.

At the beginning of the year, the huge plant where "General Lees" are now rolling out was a deserted building inhabited by 1,000 pigeons. The Pullman-Standard Company had a pretaste of women yesterday when 15 newspaperwomen traveling under the auspices of the National Manufacturers Association visited the plant and asked for a ride in a tank.

A fleet of tanks was ordered out to the 1 1/4 test road, the ladies were loaded aboard and given nearly a five-mile ride over a route that was level except for a few slightly raised car tracks.

Women "Take It"

The newspaperwomen emerged with torn hose, dust-covered faces and paint-marked dresses, but pleased with the impression that they had had a taste of what soldiers are going through on the Libyan desert. The Company also staged a trial run over a tall, pyramided ramp for its own test crew, with the newspaperwomen resuming their roles as spectators.

They agreed to recommend to women contemplating employment in or near tanks the purchase of several slack suits that can be easily laundered and a pair of flat-heeled, nonskid shoes.

Other jobs that may be opened to women at the Pullman-Standard Company in the near future include the inspection and stamping of 155-mm. shells which leave the plant ready for loading.

Trailer Start For Baby

By the Associated Press

Washington

Soon some baby can claim the distinction of being the first person in America to be born in an official trailer hospital. At Middle River, Md., in a camp of 5,000 trailers, health authorities plan a trailer delivery room, a trailer hospital and a trailer baby clinic within a few weeks.

The innovation is an attempt to meet the growing needs of communities around Army camps and industrial centers for more care for mothers and children, according to Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, head of the Labor Department children's bureau.

These increasing needs in about 400 areas of this country have prompted the President to ask Congress to authorize a special war appropriation of $7,500,000 to expand Federal aid to States this year.

Of this amount, Miss Lenroot explained, about $5,000,000 is the estimated need for assisting families of servicemen and mothers and children. The rest would be spent on other welfare activities.

Miss Lenroot said it takes about $20,000 in each of the 400 areas to give medical, hospital or clinic care to an average of 20 maternity patients, 150 prenatal patients and 300 to 500 children a month.

Kickernick
UNDERDRESS in Style Freedom pose

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The Home Forum

Farewell to Evergreen

AT FIRST the necessity of leaving Evergreen had been unimaginable. But give duty an inch and it will take hundreds of miles. Hiram's oldest boy, back on furlough, may have been the one to bring duty home. Not that he had anything to say about it. It was in his silences. It was transferred without words to the long green slopes of Weathertop where no bomb would ever fall. It became a thin apprehension, like the first easterly scud over a red sun. Then an inner debate. Then no longer a doubt. Then a resolve and the time set and the moment of telling Nicholas.

We were sitting down by Evergreen Brook, now in August a wash of limpid water over stones, with only ridges of sand in the grass to show how high the spring freshets—those freshets I had watched and loved—had gone. After we had talked a while, he said: "You will take us with you." That was the prerogative of love, no real loss, no separation. I would take them with me.

Then began the days when I tried not to say: "This is the last time I shall climb Clouds Cobble." "This is the last errand at Merriam's store." "This is the last—the last." It was hard to renounce all this raveling of flowers and counting of pities. Without regret at parting, what would be remembered?

Then, as the news got around, came the kindness, the calls, the neighborly thoughtfulness, the going-away gifts. The good-heartedness welded a unity. It seemed as if they were doing up Evergreen in a package for me to take the more easily. Duryea Tanner's piece in *The Evergreen Recorder* was a sample of this thoughtfulness. He gave my reasons for leaving and so saved me many individual explanations. He stated the five sorts of farewell that he gathered I would not desire. He listed the indiscretions on my part for which Evergreen forgave me, and named some of Evergreen's shortcomings which he hoped I could forgive. He closed with a good-by as Weathertop might have phrased it, with the eternities hovering between the lines and not a word mishandled. Only Duryea could have written that editorial, Duryea whose mirth was without sting and in whom understanding was a sort of educated tenderness.

Farewells are like hot irons; they remove the grease spots of one's daily wear. In Evergreen they were not, as so often in the city, a triumph of ceremony over sincerity. That last evening in the village, with the moon slowly dawning behind the pines and firs, was difficult chiefly because of the so much in these people still unexplored, still not made my own. Preoccupation or obtuseness had intervened until this moment when what-might-have-been kindled for an instant in a handgrasp, in a meeting of eyes, and I became conscious of the untapped wealth which now must remain so.

As for those neighbors I had known, the hot iron cleaned the wool of foolish egotisms and short-sightedness and brought the true fabric out. For a year and more, I had laughed at Bessie Scratcher far oftener than with her; yet her good-by, over-excited as it was, washed all the irritations and the ludicrous away. What was the residue? Perhaps a perception of our common lot, the so much more we had in common than all the differences combined. The sense of the shared overwhelmed all else. Nicholas summed it up that night, when he said: "Farewells are a sort of Judgment Day in which love has the last word."

Nicholas borrowed Hiram's car to drive me the thirty-odd miles to the railroad. My morning had been filled with facts. Sortings. Packings. Facts are a refuge. The afternoon was not so good. Evergreen had never been so beautiful, the lack of sound never so filled with poignant music. The reward of loving beauty was to love it still more.

We had an early supper, Nicholas and Hannah and I, and it was as if the thousand mealtimes we had had at that table had all come back and sat around behind us. All the seasons, the mornings of sun, the noons, the evenings of snow. They were inexorably there. The thing was to ignore them now, to be rueful about nothing, to be forward-looking and gay and let the talk wind up and about and end in nothing, like the red stripe on a barber-pole. We were only moderately good at this.

Then came the moment when Hannah stood in the doorway, and the car started, and I waved and there was no choice but to go with the car.

When we reached the rim of the valley, just before plunging into the granite-shouldered Pass, I took one last memorizing look at old Weathertop, dark blue in the evening shadow, one glimpse at the distant little village engulfed now in those pines at whose foot I had secretly buried my heart; and then the cool wet smell of the Pass ravines reached me and I was able to look ahead.

"There are always letters," Nicholas said as the train stopped.

"Yes, there are always letters," I said and shook his hand.

I have never ceased to love trains, especially the long-winded ones heavy with sleepers. Presently the weight began to lift and the securities of friendship returned. Why farewells? They were really unnecessary in any parting that mattered.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

For Leaves, For Light

For beauty of leaves, mingling and enlacing
in the wind,
For light, written in shining parables by the
finger of the sun,
Light by leaves' interpretation become
greenly-burning and irradiant—
Let me give praise.

With what may I compare them—
These dancers in the windiness,
These winged hearts, beating for joy in the
sunlight?
How fit their restless wonder into words?

Lovely are they as patterns that quiver into
form on moving water,
Lovely as blown snow, as convolute shell—
These speary jets of emerald flame that waver
and flicker through the flowing light of
summer;
Green arrowy tongues that create a language
from the ever-moving wash of air—
They sing, they speak in poems,
Tirelessly, unceasingly, they rejoice.

For beauty of leaves, I say,
For light-dappled walls of greenery before
my windows,
Again, still again,
Let me give praise,
Let me be glad.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Last Load of Hay

We had grown to love these haying days.
We are going to miss them now;
This is our last load and the wagon lumbers
Down over the fields. Songs come to our ears;
The song of vesper sparrows and the hum
Of an August wind, playing an accompaniment
To harvest's end, a postlude to summer.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

By Courtesy of the Dumbarton Oaks Collection, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DANSEURS ESPAGNOLS": *A Painting by Édouard Manet*

IT WAS FOR the guitarist, Pagans, that Édouard Manet executed a series of pictures of the Tambour de Basque in 1862. Degas also painted a portrait of Pagans, who was devoted to the theater, dance, and ballet.

This little painting from the Dumbarton Oaks Collection is to be on exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, throughout the summer. Small in size, it commands the eye of the spectator for the vividness and succinctness of the style of that great modern French master. Manet was a realist and he was one of the first of the Parisians to defy the conventions in subject as well as technique. He was dubbed "vulgar realist" for his desire to portray and express what was immediate and actual, with no glossing over of ugliness or the commonplace; but, being an artist, he remained aloof to everything but the guidance of his own taste and imagination.

Manet is believed by some to have carried on at the point at which the great Spanish painter, Velasquez, left off. He did carry the Spaniard's tendencies toward simplification farther still by employing bright colors to qualify the light. Through color, Manet evolved design. Color for Manet was basic and not accessory in picture-making. The pigment was applied in patches, and by judicious placement of hues side by side, Manet achieved his modeling, depth, and texture. The contours were approximate, sometimes indicated very roughly, so that canvases like "Danseurs Espagnols" seem like sketches. But the peculiar depth and density, the plasticity and luminosity which characterize his canvases typify many modern artists who have survived Manet. His influence has been widespread; he has linked Hals and Goya with Cézanne and Rouault. In the United States, artists like Thomas Eakins, Winslow Homer, George Luks, and Robert Henri were imbued with the same interest in direct, concise realism. The Manet method presupposes thorough knowledge; in the hands of less responsible painters, it may slacken into a slipshod and insubstantial procedure.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Veritable Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN I CHRONICLES (29:11, 12) we read: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. . . . In thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all."

Christ Jesus realized clearly the allness of God and the powerlessness of evil. Always the Teacher was confident of victory! Had he accepted even the possibility of defeat, there would have been no resurrection. In our Master's thought there was no defeatism, no fear, no cowardice, no doubt, no confusion. As his followers, we too can be confident at all times and under all circumstances of a decisive and complete victory over evil, whether it be sin, sickness, lack, war, or death itself.

Christian Science imparts a practical understanding of perfect God and of man, His perfect image and likeness. This spiritual understanding, when faithfully applied, gives us victory over all evil. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 227), "The law of the divine Mind must end human bondage, or mortals will continue unaware of man's inalienable rights and in subjection to hopeless slavery, because some public teachers permit an ignorance of divine power,—an ignorance that is the foundation of continued bondage and of human suffering."

Christian Science reveals the fact that God is infinite Mind, and that man is Mind's immortal idea, conscious only of good. The real man is not conscious of, nor subject to, war, disease, famine, persecution. Man is spiritual, and because he is spiritual, dwelling continually in the realm of Love, he is indestructible, eternal, incapable of experiencing sin, sickness, sorrow, or death. Neither bomb nor bullet, disease nor death, can destroy man, God's spiritual idea. To understand these spiritual truths brings release from human suffering, protection from danger, and the God-given ability to conquer all evil.

Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, p. 571): "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil. Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you. The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity." To be "clad in the panoply of Love," which is the Christian warrior's armor, shields one from the enemy's treacherous blows, and enables one to face danger fearlessly, to go steadily forward until all belief in evil is annihilated and the total victory won. No evil can come into the experience of one who truly loves God. Spiritual man expresses the omnipresent Love which fills all space, and the understanding of this fact exterminates all that is unlike good.

Christian Science declares that all evil is illogical, unintelligent, without reason or knowledge, and that it can never do anything but destroy itself. Victory over evil rests solely upon the understanding that evil is unreal, and that God, good, is All. Love must always triumph over hatred, Truth over evil, Spirit over matter, and divine Principle over aggression and treachery.

Only as brotherly love replaces the evil suggestions of lust, greed, hatred, aggression, racial prejudice in mortal consciousness will wars forever cease. No dictatorship, no sin, no disease, no so-called material force, has power to destroy or intimidate one who clearly discerns spiritual reality. His stronghold is Truth, which is indestructible. Whether the problem to be solved is that of disease or death, war or persecution, there must be no yielding to the enemy, the belief in evil as real. Matter cannot hide or defeat Spirit or Spirit's expression, man, for evil is not the master of good.

Jesus' enemies crucified him in the effort to destroy the good which he taught and proved; but Jesus rose victorious on that Easter morn! Those who may suffer seeming defeat at the ruthless hands of dictatorship can rise with renewed strength; they need not and will not remain helpless at the feet of any aggressor. Justice, harmony, freedom, yea, veritable victory, must be theirs! We are not defenseless, for God, Truth, is our ever-available defense and refuge; we are not powerless, for man is the expression of divine Principle. We can never be robbed of our divine heritage of life and liberty, for God is man's Life and by divine decree man is eternally free. Health, abundance, peace, individual freedom, can never be annihilated; they are immortal gifts of Love, our Father-Mother God.

The light of the Christ, Truth, so clearly manifested by our Master, beckons us onward and upward today. The certainty of reaching the goal—victory over all evil—spurs us on to higher mental altitudes, wherein evil is seen for what it is—a nonentity. Looking to God, good, we shall behold Love's victory.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Verdadeira vitória

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

EM I. CRÔNICAS (29:11, 12) lemos: "Tua é, Senhor, a magnificência, e o poder, e a honra, e a vitória, e a magestade; porque teu é tudo quanto há nos céus e na terra; teu é, Senhor, o reino, e tu te exaltaste sôbre todos por chefe. . . . Na tua mão há fôrça e poder: e na tua mão está o engrandecer e esforçar a tudo."

Cristo Jesús realizou claramente a totalidade de Deus e a impotência do mal. O Mestre estava sempre confiante na vitória! Tivesse êle aceito ainda que só fosse a possibilidade de derrota, não teria havido ressurreição. No seu pensamento não havia derrotismo, nem mêdo, covardia, dúvida, ou confusão. Também nós, como seus seguidores, podemos sentir-nos a cada momento e sob tôdas as circunstâncias confiantes da vitória decisiva e completa sôbre o mal, quer seja pecado, doença, penúria, guerra, ou a própria morte.

A Ciência Cristã transmite compreensão prática acêrca de Deus perfeito, e do homem como Sua perfeita imagem e semelhança. Esta compreensão espiritual, quando aplicada com fidelidade, dá-nos a vitória sôbre todo o mal. Na página 227 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) Mary Baker Eddy escreve: "A lei da Mente divina tem de acabar com o cativeiro humano, ou então os mortais continuarão desapercebidos dos direitos inalienáveis do homem e submetidos à escravidão irremediável, porque alguns professores públicos permitem a ignorância acêrca do poder divino,—ignorância essa que é o fundamento do cativeiro contínuo e sofrimento humano."

A Ciência Cristã revela o fato de ser Deus a Mente infinita, e estar o homem, a idéia imortal da Mente, conciente só do bem. O homem real não está conciente da guerra, doença, fome, perseguição, nem em sujeição a elas. O homem é espiritual, e por ser espiritual e permanecer continuamente no reino do Amor, é indestrutível, eterno, incapaz de passar pela experiência do pecado, doença, tristeza, ou morte. Nem bomba, nem bala, nem doença, nem morte podem destruir o homem, a idéia espiritual de Deus. A compreensão dessas verdades espirituais liberta-nos do sofrimento humano, protege-nos do perigo e concede-nos a habilidade que Deus nos dá, de vencer todo o mal.

Mrs. Eddy diz-nos (ibid. pg. 571): "A todo tempo e sob tôdas circunstâncias vencei o mal com o bem. Conhece-te a ti proprio, e Deus te dará a sabedoria e a ocasião para a vitória sôbre o mal. Revestido da panóplia do Amor, não te poderá alcançar o ódio humano. O cimento de uma humanidade mais elevada há-de unir todos os interesses na divindade única." Estar "revestido da panóplia do Amor", que é a armadura do guerreiro Cristão, é defeza para cada um de nós contra os golpes traiçoeiros do inimigo, dá a capacidade de enfrentar sem temor o perigo, de ir constantemente para a frente até que tôda crença no mal esteja aniquilada e ganha a vitória total. Nenhum mal pode insinuar-se na experiência de quem verdadeiramente ama a Deus. O homem espiritual exprime o Amor onipresente que enche todo espaço, e a compreensão dêste fato extermina tudo quanto é dissemelhante ao bem.

A Ciência Cristã declara que todo mal é ilógico, desprovido de inteligência, sem razão ou conhecimento, e que nada pode fazer a não ser destruir-se a si próprio. A vitória sôbre o mal apoia-se exclusivamente na compreensão de que o mal é irreal, e que Deus, o bem, é Tudo. O Amor tem de triunfar sempre sôbre o ódio, a Verdade sôbre o mal, o Espírito sôbre a matéria, e o Princípio divino sôbre a agressão e a traição.

Somente quando o amor fraternal substituir na conciência mortal as más sugestões de luxúria, cobiça, ódio, agressão, e preconceito racial é que as guerras se acabarão para sempre. Nenhuma ditadura, pecado, doença, nenhuma assim-chamada fôrça material tem o poder de destruir ou intimidar aquele que discerne claramente a realidade espiritual. A sua fortaleza é a Verdade, que é indestrutível. Quer o problema a ser resolvido seja o de doença ou morte, guerra ou perseguição, não se deve ceder ao inimigo, que é a crença no mal como se fosse real. A matéria não pode esconder ou derrotar o Espírito ou a expressão do Espírito, o homem, porque o mal não é senhor do bem.

Os inimigos de Jesús, no esfôrço de destruir o bem que êle ensinava e provava, crucificaram-no; mas na manhã da Páscua, Jesús ressuscitou vitorioso! Aqueles que aparentemente sofreram derrota às mãos desapiedadas da ditadúra podem erguer-se com fôrça renovada; não precisam ficar nem permanecerão sem esperanças aos pés de qualquer agressor. A justiça, a harmonia, a liberdade,—a verdadeira vitória,—tem de ser dêles! Não estamos sem defeza porque Deus, a Verdade, é nossa defeza e refúgio sempre à mão; não estamos desprovidos de fôrça, porque o homem é a expressão do Princípio divino. Nunca nos poderá ser roubada a divina herança de vida e liberdade, porque Deus é a Vida do homem e por decreto divino o homem é eternamente livre. Nunca poderá ser aniquilada a saúde, a abundância, a paz, a liberdade individual, pois são dádivas imortais do Amor, nosso Pai-Mãe Deus.

A luz do Cristo, Verdade, que nosso Mestre manifestou com tanta clareza, acena-nos hoje a seguir para a frente e para o alto. A certeza de alcançar a meta—a vitória sôbre todo mal—incita-nos rumo a níveis mentais mais elevados, de onde se vê o mal tal qual é—desprovido de entidade. Olhando para Deus, o bem, veremos a vitória do Amor.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One of New Zealand's Chief Jewels

OF WELLINGTON'S JEWELS, the chief is the Turnbull Library—the aristocrat and emperor of all the libraries I have ever seen. Like all aristocrats, the Turnbull is not showy in externals. When you arrive there, having walked up a tiny concrete path, and knocked at a discreetly closed door, you are beset with the misgiving thought that you have come to the wrong place. Surely this is just some gentleman's private house! And now his housekeeper comes to let you in, and you prepare to explain your mistake and apologize for the intrusion.

Of course, of course, this polished hall with its deep luxurious carpets—how could you have thought it was a public institution!

But it is. In you go, amongst gleaming tables and voluptuous armchairs; everything is speckless, rich, and comfortable. And now you come to the majestic bookcases containing thousands of rare editions, all specially bound in hand-tooled leathers. I tell you it is exactly like a bibliophile's dream of paradise.

The Turnbull is a comparatively small collection but its value per square inch is greater than that of any public library in the world. It has treasures which would be beyond belief did you not see them with your very eyes. It has, for instance, the finest existing Milton collection outside the British Museum; some of the things in this group, indeed, the British Museum has not got. . . .

The "New Zealand Section" of the library is naturally the finest in the world of that country's books. Amongst other things there is the log of the "Endeavour," the ship in which Captain Cook discovered New Zealand, kept by one of the ship's officers. There is also Cook's first log, all in his own tiny copper-plate handwriting. One interesting copy of Captain Cook's journal is beautifully bound in wood from a tree he planted on Clapham Common near London.

A very different story attaches itself to another volume bound in wood, the *Aurora Borealis*. This is the world's first example of polar printing, and was produced by members of Shackleton's Expedition in 1908. This engaging production bears a foreword by Shackleton himself.

"The reader will understand," he says, *"the difficulties of producing such a book quite up to the mark when he is told that, owing to the low temperature in the hut, the only way to keep the printing ink in a fit state to use was to have a candle burning under the inking plate. . . . The printing office was only 6 ft. by 7 ft. and had to accommodate a large sewing-machine and bunks for two men."*

The binding of this volume is a side of a woodén packing case bearing inside the back cover the luscious legend, "BEANS." . . .

And the man who collected these treasures, what manner of man was he? Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull was born at Wellington in 1868. He was educated at Dulwich College in Ireland, and no doubt it was in that scholarly atmosphere that he acquired his taste for fine and rare books. Collecting was his passion and his hobby. . . .

He left his collection "to His Majesty the King, in trust as a reference library to be housed in Wellington." He always regarded his books as something that he had bought not merely for his own pleasure, but ultimately for the good of his countrymen. He loved New Zealand as he loved his library, with a deep abiding love.—From "I Heard the Anzacs Singing," by MARGARET L. MACPHERSON. (New York: Creative Age Press.)

The Mirror of Civilization

THE TECHNIQUE of measurement and counting has followed the caravans and galleys of the great trade routes. It has developed very slowly. At least four thousand years intervened between the time when men could calculate when the next eclipse would occur and the time when men could calculate how much iron is present in the sun. Between the first recorded observations of electricity produced by friction and the measurement of the attraction of an electrified body two thousand years intervened. Perhaps a longer period separates the knowledge of magnetic iron (or lodestone) and the measurement of magnetic force. Classifying things according to size has been a much harder task than recognizing the different sorts of things there are. . . . At each stage in the evolution of the tools of measurement, man has refined the tools of size language. As human inventiveness has turned from the counting of flocks and seasons to the building of temples, from the building of temples to the steering of ships into chartless seas, from seafaring plunder to machines driven by the forces of dead matter, new languages of size have sprung up in succession. . . . The history of mathematics is the mirror of civilization.—From "Mathematics for the Million," by LANCELOT HOGBEN. (New York: Norton.)

The Owl

He calls
The moon again
In the same dusty voice
He used of nights when Stratford-town
Was young.

DONALD BAILEY

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by Mary Baker Eddy

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at all Christian Science Sunday services. Printed in English; also in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

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Intimate Message: Los Angeles

An Industry of Accomplishment ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Washington confusion seems far away when you meet the men who are building the planes and ships for the United Nations.

The President of a big aircraft or shipbuilding company won't always stop work to see an individual newspaper reporter, but when you descend on him in a group of 15, as I have been doing in the National Manufacturers Association's war-plant tour, he usually invites you to lunch and shows you over the plant personally.

So many are "in Washington" that you begin to wonder if that term has supplanted "in conference." Yet even in their absence you get the flavor of their accomplishment. Michael Miller, Manager of Henry J. Kaiser's Vancouver, Wash., shipyard, tells you how "the old man" called him at Grand Coulee dam and said, "Meet me in Portland; we're going to build a shipyard."

Old-timers in the industry predicted it would take Henry Kaiser 125 days to build a ship because he never had done it before. The average building time at the Kaiser yards today is 53 days from keel laying to finished ships. The record at the Kaiser yards is 46 days. By methods similar to "logistics" in the Army—"Getting there fustest with the mostest" material—the Kaiser folks expect to cut production time still further.

While other war plants on the West Coast are worrying about material shortages, Mr. Kaiser's men insist there would be no lack if distribution were managed right.

The eye of Harry Morton, Mr. Kaiser's right-hand man, lit on the cap of a saltcellar on the luncheon table. "That's plated with nickel," he said. "You probably still buy those though nickel is one of our scarcest materials." He objected, too, that the Government still allows gold to be taken out of the western mountains "only to be buried in the ground at Fort Knox."

Another "miracle man" of the West is Charles E. Moore, towering, stoop-shouldered President of the Joshua Hendy Iron Works who has turned a plant of 60 employees into one of the most important plants in the United States today, making marine engines, large steam turbines, and torpedo tube mounts.

In physical appearance, Mr. Moore resembles Harry Hopkins, only he is about twice Mr. Hopkins' size. His long legs cover Hendy's acres in about half the time it takes the average person. "I'm just the tallest fellow around here and the one who talks the loudest," he says, but if you pry further you find that "Charlie" Moore is the American ideal—a real, "self-made" man. California-born, he was a machinists' apprentice at 14. During the last war, he was in the artillery at Fortress Monroe, Va. He did four years of high school in one year and studied engineering at night at the same time. After the war, he went into the business of selling machine tools so when this war came he knew right where the tools were and the men to run them.

"There isn't a machine in this place that Mr. Moore can't run himself; that's why his employees think so much of him," said one of his office force.

Then there are the Gross Brothers who run Lockheed-Vega at Burbank. They are the sons of a wealthy Bostonian, who scarcely expected to get into bomber production when they began to manufacture sportsmen's planes. Robert runs Lockheed and Courtlandt runs its subsidiary, Vega.

In California, their Harvard accent sounds stranger than it did when they were bond salesmen with Lee Higginson, but there is nothing synthetic about Robert Gross's praise of the aviation industry as a "young industry which never has been exposed to the evils of reaction.

"The people in this business," he says, "are youthful, enterprising scrappers. The airplane business was born in tough times and it kept going in the toughest 10 years of business the country ever has known. When the hour struck, it was ready. We don't recognize such words as 'you can't do it.'"

You get an inkling of the ingenuity that has gone into these factories as you walk through and are told about various machines. Hendy is using one large vertical mill that went through the 1906 San Francisco fire. It has other machine tools that have been thrown out of government arsenals as no good. All have been reconditioned and put to work and, according to experts at the plant, are working "as good as new." At Douglas Aircraft plant, they show you jigs made out of discarded oil-well casings found in Louisiana.

Through the Aircraft War Production Council, eight big airplane companies—Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, Northrop, North American, Ryan, Vega, and Vultee—are working on a co-operative rather than a competitive basis. Self-interest is being subordinated to winning the war.

Shortage of aeronautical engineers is one of the major problems of the industry, so companies lend them to each other. If the hydro presses of one company break down, another company does the work, at no profit.

One morning recently, the factory manager of a company building bombers telephoned the manager of another.

"We need some alloy heat treating," he said. "We need it badly and we need it fast. Can you help us?"

In less than an hour the factory manager arranged to run three shifts on all furnaces on Sunday to do the heat treating work for the other company. On Monday morning, 35 furnace loads of heat-treated castings were delivered to the bomber plant, sidestepping a serious threat to production.

There is plenty of industrial genius being developed in World War II and perhaps some method will be found to carry over the nonprofit co-operative attitude after the war is over.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Women on the Police Force ..... ***By Laura B. Haddock***

A relatively noted and successful policewoman said the other day that in her view policewomen should be "community mothers," that is, that they should do for the community what an ordinary mother does for her family, listen understandingly to their troubles, keep the recalcitrants in line, and see that the little ones aren't bullied by the bigger children.

Certainly if any City needs such "mothers," then Boston does.

Here we have a large and active seaport, as well as a large and active naval base. In a time of war our streets are filled with sailors who want somewhere to go and something to do—something they can afford on their service pay. The 'teen-age girls who hang around street corners where these sailors are most likely to be found have presented us with a problem that is severe and already widely publicized.

Yet we have four policewomen, and two of those are being kept on desk clerking jobs at police headquarters! To be sure Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, under extreme pressure from the welfare groups and social agencies of the city, has agreed to appoint 24 policewomen in all "for the duration only." But at present the Commissioner's office has sidetracked even this slight concession to public demand.

If the 24 policewomen were appointed immediately this would still be a mere drop in the bucket; New York City has 200, and we are told that that is inadequate. However, 24 would be better than two.

The appointment of policewomen is only meeting in Boston with the same opposition it has come up against elsewhere in the United States.

But police forces need women. They need women for the protection of men, odd as that may sound. Unprincipled women are notoriously able to deceive men—and apparently the better the man, the more easily he is deceived. But a woman can seldom fool a woman.

There is another point in the argument for policewomen, too, and that is that intelligent police work today partakes very largely of social service methods, and a woman is better equipped in many ways to investigate and handle the social evils underlying much crime, especially among juveniles and delinquents. When, for example, a very young girl is picked up on Boston Common for delinquency or vagrancy, a woman is far better able—both because of her native mental equipment and the fact of her acceptability to the parents—to go into the girl's home and find the underlying cause.

Boston's Police Commissioner argues, of course, that the police have no business "invading" the home for any purpose whatever. Unfortunately, it seems to be in the home that most crime finds its underlying cause. This objection to "invasion" of the home is one which every social agency in Boston runs up against, frequently to its grief. Progress will some day break it down, and progress will someday result in police forces made up equally of men and women. The native qualities of both are greatly needed.

To Change the Subject:

I Found a Propagandist ..... ***By R. H. Markham***

While prowling about the Atlantic Coast, I came upon a Propagandist. It wasn't a "Fifth Columnist" but much worse—it had 24 columns. It was hiding in an attic on the very shore, but I am sure, wasn't doing any harm. The mysterious old house, harboring it, was spotted with bullet holes, but I do not think the gunners were shooting at the Propagandist.

I myself was not FBI-ing, but rather Huckleberryfinning, in an extremely alluring spot. Disembarking from a little boat, I had landed on a silent, deserted island. I went through tall, swishing grass, then wandered amid dark, glowering trees to a dilapidated empty house. The doors were off their hinges; the windows were boarded up. A hidden owl hooted menacingly. Sea waves beat "swash, swash" upon the rocks.

I cautiously entered the half dark, eight-roomed dwelling, slowly mounted two creaking stairways, one of which was still carpeted, and found piles of paper strewn about the attic. Poking through them, I discovered The Propagandist, Vol. I, No. 20, New York, July 30, 1851. There it was, 91 years old and its eight leaves had never been cut. It was quite clean still and seemed to be written in a strange language, not unlike English. For example, it contained such phrases as, "he hez alredi escapt" and "had bin previusli undurstwd." The whole first page was devoted to a story about a "Rebl and Hiz Dotur."

You may have gathered, as I eventually did, that this was a Propagandist of Phototypy or of "the writing and spelling reformation." By it "millions who are now ignorant are to teach themselves to read." It "will tend to banish provincialism," "will be of vast benefit to thinking." In it was a laudatory letter from Horace Mann saying that children taught by the phonetic system "were years in advance of children taught in the old way."

And there that Propagandist had remained 91 years unread, waiting for an uninvited trespasser, to fish it out. The "Rebl and Hiz Dotur" seemed very intriguing there in the woods, but I didn't go to the trouble of wading through the page of funny words about them. I was relieved, in any case, to reflect that they couldn't have been Nazis.

What interested me most was an article in regular English reprinted from the London Atheneum. Comparing the United States and Great Britain, it pointed out that there were 21,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain and 20,000,000 white people in the United States at that time. Then it added the Irish, who probably wouldn't have wanted to be added, along with the Canadians, Australians, and South Africans to reach the figure of "51,000,000 men, impregnated with sturdy qualities of heart and brain, as representatives of this advancing stock!"

And it continued, in a style becoming a Propagandist, "Fifty-one millions! Two centuries ago there were not quite three millions of this (Anglo-Saxon) race on the face of the earth. There are a million more persons of Magyar descent, speaking the Magyar language at the present moment in Europe, than there were in Europe and America of this conquering and colonizing people (Anglo-Saxons) in the time of Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of the political necessity of absorbing small races! Sixty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed 17,000,000 in Europe and America. At that time it was not numerically stronger than the Poles. . . .

"But the day is gone forever when it could have been crushed, absorbed, and trampled out. That it was possible at one time for this people to be subdued by violence, or to fall a prey to the slower agonies of decline, there can be little doubt. In 1650, the Netherlands seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the world's future history than England. Their wealth, activity, and maritime power were the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying trade of the West in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port. England was then hardly known abroad. Its difficult idioms grated on foreign ears and its stormy coast repelled the curiosity of cultivated travelers."

The Propagandist was glad to point out that England, in spite of such unpromising beginnings, had become great, and continued, as follows: "The relative growth of the two great Anglo-Saxon states is noteworthy: In 1801, the population of Great Britain was 10,942,646; in 1800 that of the United States was 5,319,762. Now the population of the United States is more than that of Great Britain. Prudent statesmen should bear these facts in mind. Persons now living may see the time when America will be of more importance to us than all Europe put together."

Well, those were glowing days for the Propagandist and the Atheneum. We 51,000,000 Anglo-Saxons certainly seemed to be "big shots" and getting bigger. We thought the time had gone forever when we could be crushed. We still believe that, but are more chastened; we don't hesitate to rush to Moscow and Chungking for aid and a lot of it.

I found playing at Huckleberry Finn a wonderful game. There I had a whole Atlantic island to myself and for a time held the history of a century in my hands. As an owl hooted and the rays of a setting sun sent golden streaks through bullet holes in boarded windows.

Brazil's Ties With Allies Put on Long-Range Basis

Assets for United Nations include vast resources and nearness to Africa on strategic waters.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In terms of naval strategy, Brazil's entry into the war offers more long-range advantages than short-range advantages to the United Nations.

The immediate need in waters off the Brazilian coast is for anti-submarine measures that will drive the U-boats from their latest hunting ground.

Even before the war declaration, Brazil already was "shooting-on-sight" with its own limited naval and air strength, while affording full facilities at its bases for the operation of Allied warships and warplanes.

In all but name, Brazil has been at war for months.

Concrete results of the new Brazilian status are therefore political and potential more than military in the immediate future.

High in Potential Power

Even so, the final step of total war removes any lingering disposition to limit activities of United Nations forces in Brazilian territory. The country naturally hesitated to go all-out in allowing any other power to assume more of its defense than was inescapable. Now Brazil has cast its lot against the Nazis, and knows that its survival as an independent nation is inseparable from an Allied victory.

In the long-range view of naval strategy, Brazil occupies a geographical position of importance.

As war spreads deeper into Africa and the Indian Ocean, supply routes through the South Atlantic become increasingly vital. Already U-boats are concentrating their attack off the coast of Brazil in an effort to hunt down merchant shipping after it has left protective convoys farther north.

Along 4,000 miles of coast, Brazil faces directly on those strategic waters. From Brazilian bases, either developed or potential, the United Nations can strengthen their grip by air and by sea to safeguard shipping on its way around Africa to Egypt, the Near East, and farther afield.

Bases for Offensive

On the steady and increasing flow of men and materials, ships and planes, through the South Atlantic, may well depend the outcome of many crucial campaigns as the United Nations struggle to stave off defeat and prepare to launch their own victorious offensives.

Fully at war against Germany and Italy, Brazil's position therefore raises questions as to how heavily, and how soon, the new Ally will be able to make its weight felt.

Due to the size of the country and the gaps still existing in its Navy, its Army of 100,000, and its lines of land communication, Brazil will need most of its developed military strength for some time to come in protecting its own 4,000 miles of difficult shoreline.

For these reasons, the immediate result of Brazil's declaration of war on the Axis will be an increase in political rather than military activity, for the new belligerent does not bring much ready military strength into the fray.

Continental Influence

However, Brazil is one of the most influential nations in South America and the potential result of its action will have a far-reaching effect on the strategic dominance of that continent.

With a population of 46,000,000 that has displayed extraordinary energy in developing a tropical land that might have enervated a less vigorous people, Brazil has great but largely undeveloped military possibilities. England and France each have about the same sized population. Brazil was the most powerful of the remaining neutrals.

Already practically all of the other South American nations have accorded non-belligerent status to Brazil, which therefore is free to make use of their ports and otherwise conduct affairs in the same manner as before declaring war.

For some time Brazil has been at war in all but name, and has accorded nonbelligerent status to United Nations men-of-war and airplanes. In addition, air bases have been developed on Brazilian soil which have been in constant use by the airplane ferry service engaged in transporting a steady stream of war material from the United States to West Africa for further dispatch to the Near East and more distant war areas.

Vast Resources

Brazil possesses huge natural resources and is geographically so situated that its strategical importance has constantly been kept before the public.

President Roosevelt in his momentous talk to the American people immediately after the fall of France, pointed out the possibility that an airplane attack on the United States might be projected from South America. He dwelt on the 1,600-mile jump between the Gambia bulge of Africa and the Natal bulge of South America.

These bulges are still 1,600 nautical miles apart, no more and no less, but Brazil's move puts a barbed-wire fence around the Natal bulge in so far as the Nazis presently are concerned.

The potentialities of this short cut between the hemispheres was not lost on either the Nazis or the Italians, both of whom maintained lines of commercial planes over this route until shortly before Brazil broke off diplomatic relations last January.

Subversive Activities

It has long been known that Germany was engaged in subversive activities designed to attain dominance in Brazil, and perhaps actually engineer a coup along well-known Nazi "fifth column" lines. The material was available in the way of a considerable population of German and Italian stock, totaling about 2,000,000.

Whatever design of this character might have been entertained is reported to be in process of extirpation as Brazil is rounding up all known or potential "fifth columnists," and is conducting an intensive search for secret radio transmitters, one of which is reported to have been found in the German Embassy.

Brazil has a tremendously long coast line well supplied with fine harbors and some repair facilities. Rio de Janeiro possesses a harbor that has few rivals throughout the world. Pernambuco, Natal, Bahia, and Santos are all first-class ports. These, of course, are and for some time have been available for ships of the United Nations.

Contacts With U-Boats

On the other hand, along Brazil's extended coast line there are innumerable little known and isolated small ports which can be used by Axis craft. It is suspected that some such facility is now being afforded them by fifth columnists, otherwise it would be difficult if not impossible for U-boats to operate off the coast of Uruguay where they are reported to have been sighted.

However, Brazil's being at war should reduce the possibilities of its small ports being used for nefarious purposes, because putting Nazi agents out of commission lessens the chances of shore contacts being successfully maintained.

Brazil has several outlying islands that will bear watching, however, in this respect being no different now than before the declaration of war. Saint Paul rocks located almost on the equator was the scene of several actions in the World War. It has no safe anchorage, merely affording a lee for vessels desiring to transfer material.

Fernando de Noronha, the site of a Brazilian penal settlement, lies fairly close to Cape San Roque, and has a small harbor unsafe with winds in the northwest quadrant. Rocas is a small island in the same vicinity which has no safe anchorage.

Some hundreds of miles farther south is Isha da Trindade (Trinidad) where a fair anchorage can be found for small vessels.

The activities of the Vichy Vichy French in French Guiana are doubtless under close observation by United States forces next door in Surinam, but additional facilities for maintaining a watch for Nazi espionage and action against Allied shipping are now available.

Nazi U-boat operations have practically come to a halt off the East Coast of the United States, and have almost ceased in the Gulf of Mexico. The close patrols of these areas have forced German submarines into what for them are presently safer waters, and their activities are now focused in the Caribbean and off the coast of Brazil.

It was in these waters that the recent torpedoing of six Brazilian ships since Aug. 16 drew the declaration of war.

Patrols Strengthened

Brazilian and United States planes have been operating against the Axis submersibles for some time, reportedly with success. As more material becomes available, surface and air patrols will be strengthened, until the U-boats are again forced to move on.

When this result obtains, where will they go?

As it now stands, there seems little question but that U-boats operate out of Dakar. A huge flood of war material flows past Cape San Roque. At present with submarine activity at flood tide along the northeast coast of South America, shipping probably passes well out at sea. If the danger is driven out to sea, shipping will stay close to the coast for safety.

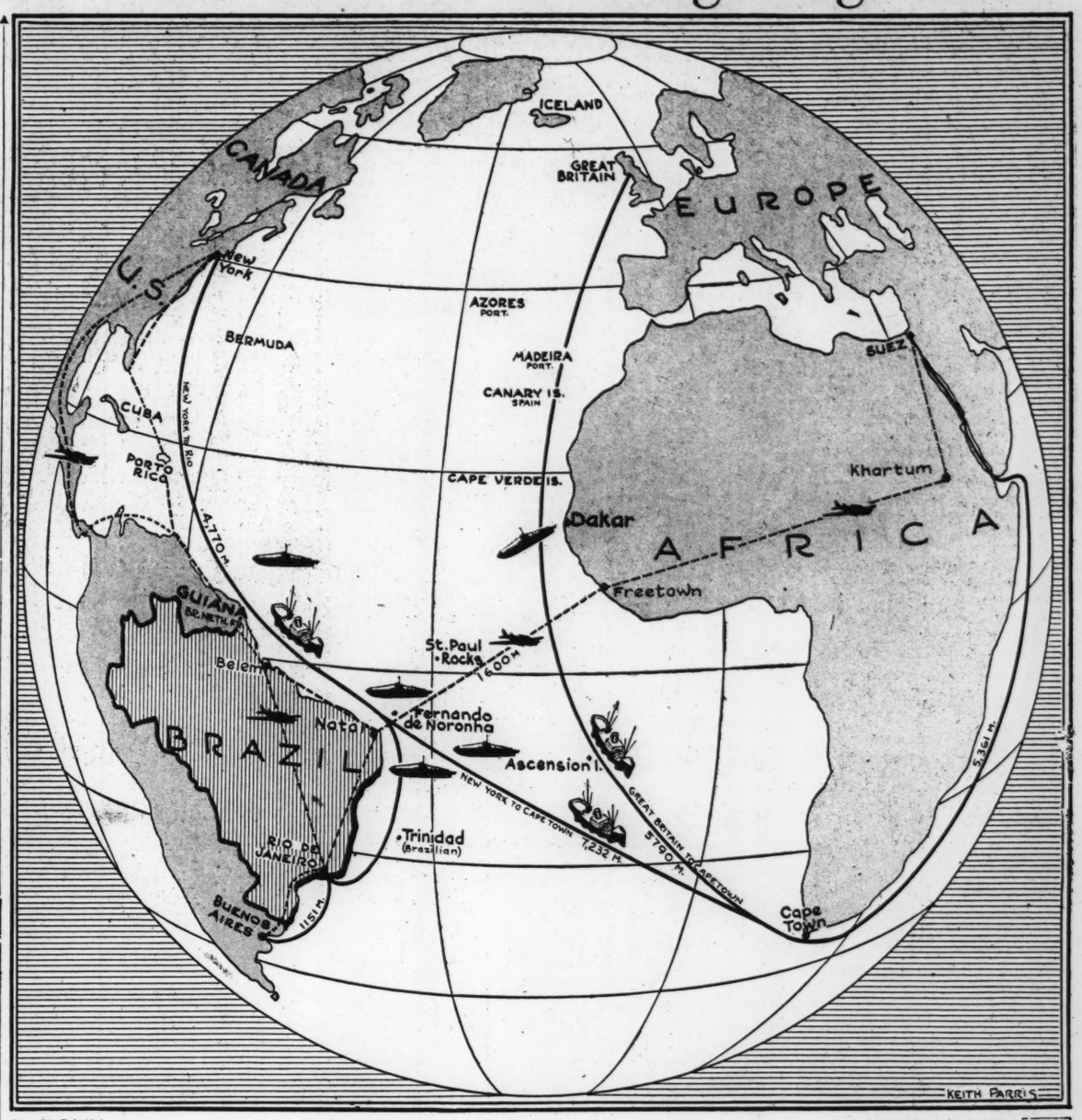
Action Against Dakar?

If the die should be cast and United Nations action against Dakar and possibly the Cape Verde Islands decided on, the Brazilian ports along the Natal bulge will be of inestimable value in prosecuting the campaign.

U-boats pushed out of their present area of operations may be expected to be thrown against the flow of men and material now crossing the North Atlantic, in which case the advantages of securing bases in the Azores for United Nations use in antisubmarine operations must be re-examined with possible action to obtain them being decided on.

If the channel ports of France can be made unavailable for Nazi U-boats, and they are prevented from using the "neutral" facilities now suspected of being afforded them, their activities will wane until a status similar to that which existed in 1918 will result.

[The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be considered as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.]



By a Staff Artist

Distances in Nautical Miles

Brazil at War Guards Vital Points of Air and Sea Routes in South Atlantic

Submarine attacks, recently shifted south to zones farther from convoy protection, have been concentrated off Brazil's northern coasts. United Nations communications lines are shown.

'Ice-Cream Well' To Aid Motorists?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER — Colorado's "ice-cream well" may become more than a curiosity. It may provide frozen carbon dioxide (dry ice) for synthetic-rubber manufacture, in which it is used to coagulate butadiene and styrene, two components of the artificial rubber.

The "ice-cream well" was drilled some 15 years ago in search of oil in Colorado's North Park, the valley in which rises the North Platte River. At a depth of approximately a mile, the well struck oil and carbon dioxide. In its expanding rush toward the surface, the latter froze both itself and the ail. So what the well produced was a mushy substance with a temperature of 110 degrees below zero, which looked like lemon ice. Hence the term "ice-cream well."

It was found impossible to get the petroleum odor out of the "dry ice," so attempts to commercialize the latter for refrigeration, soda fountains, etc., made by the Dry Ice Company of America, were unsuccessful.

Continental Oil Company is drilling a new test well about a mile from the "Ice-cream well"—but for oil only, the Company emphasizes.

Associated Press

Traditional Brazil-United States Friendship Bursts Forth

A throng of Brazilians waving flags of the United States and of Brazil jam the main thoroughfare of Rio de Janeiro in demonstration of solidarity shortly before Brazil e[illegible] against Germany and Italy.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	375,000
Previous day's sales	345,150
1942 volume to date	66,231,757
1941 volume to date	90,538,159

Stock Market Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Depressing war reports from Moscow, stressing the dangerous position of Stalingrad, again dominated stock market trends today and leaders fell fractions to a point or more.

Up to midday certain of the key issues showed fair resistance, but in the later proceedings the retreat became general with some acceleration in volume. In a few instances losses ran to 2 or more points in the final hour. Transactions were approximately 375,000 shares.

Speculative pessimism stemmed not only from the Russian news but from latest treasury tax proposals, and brokerage circles suggested the recent inflation-hedge buying of Common stocks and been halted by President Roosevelt's notice of plans for stabilizing farm commodity prices and wages.

Stocks showing sizable declines included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Rubber preferred, du Pont, Santa Fe and Southern Railway. Down 2 or more were Union Pacific and Electric Power and Light 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferreds.

Commodities bowed under selling attributed to the proposed federal price controls. Chicago wheat closed off ⅝ to 1 cent a bushel and corn dipped ⅜ to ¾ of a cent. Cotton futures in late trades were 80 to 90 cents a bushel under the previous closings.

In the curb declines were registered by American Cyanamid "B," Cities Service, Alden Coal, Gulf Oil, Mesabi Iron and Penn-Central Airlines. New Jersey Zinc and Sherwin Williams were a bit higher.

The stock exchange volume in low priced issues continued at substantial levels.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market leaned to the offside today with small fractional losses the general rule near the final hour.

The same group of rails which attracted good support yesterday moved up another peg but there was no disposition to bid aggressively for favorites. Included in the higher contingent were Nickel Plate 5½s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Louisiana & Arkansas 5s, Kansas City Terminal 4s and Illinois Central 4s.

Unchanged to a bit lower most of the time were Great Northern 4½s, Detroit Edison 3s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s, Columbia Gas 5s and Rock Island 4s. Interest quieted ccnsiderably in various St. Paul bonds, most of which were active and higher earlier in the week.

U. S. Governments were at a standstill on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Brazilian issues were mostly a little higher and Belgium 7s and 6½s each gained around a point. Other foreign issues were quiet.

Class I Roads Put 51,606 New Freight Cars Into Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads put 51,606 new freight cars in service in the first seven months of 1942, the Association of American Railroads announced.

Of the total number installed in the first seven months this year, there were 32,934 box, 15,891 coal, 1,448 flat, 397 refrigerator, 63 stock, and 873 miscellaneous freight cars.

New freight cars on order on Aug. 1, 1942, totaled 36,453 compared with 89,416 on the same day last year. Class I railroads had no order on Aug. 1, this year, 13,532 box, 18,595 coal, 2,348 flat, 1,001 refrigerator 237 stock, and 730 miscellaneous freight cars.

Railroads in the first seven months of 1942 installed 432 locomotives of which 175 were steam 257 were electric and Diesel. In the same period last year they put 323 new locomotives in service of which 75 were steam and 248 were electric and Diesel.

New locomotives on order Aug. 1, 1942, totaled 881 which included 334 steam and 547 electric and Diesel. On Aug. 1, last year, they had 603 new locomotives on order including 300 steam and 303 new electric and Diesel.

B. & O. Revenues Set Record During July

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reported operating revenues for July amounted to $26,996,294, more than 7,000,000 better than July 1941 and the highest of any month on record.

For the seven month period ended July 31, 1942, the report continued, operating revenues increased $42,705,122 over totals for the same period of 1941.

The net income for the month of July, the report said, after providing for amortization of defense projects, accrual for federal income taxes and fixed charges, including all interest, was $3,331,332.

Trading in London Market Is Quiet

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—British funds edged higher today in an otherwise featureless stock market.

Industrial shares were dull and home rails attracted little interest. Oil issues eased, and copper and diamond shares held about steady in the quiet session. There was little trade in foreign bonds or in Kaffirs.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L.60a	3	45½	45½	45½A'g 24	
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼A'g 24	
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	7	6½	6½	6½	
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½A'g 15	
13⅜	10	Addressog ¾e	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾ — ¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	32½	32¼	32¼ — ¼	
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2 — ⅛	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛A'g 25	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ — ¼	
6	3½	All'gpf$3.0ww	1	4¾	4¾	4¾ + ⅛	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾ — ¼	
22¾	16	Alleg L S1.20e	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼ + ¼	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	133	133	133 A'g 25	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10 Jul 24	
14⅛	11⅞	Allied Ml ½e	1	14	13¾	13¾ — ⅛	
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜ — ⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67 A'g 15	
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	3	24	23⅝	23¾ — ½	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17	17	17 — ¼	
1½	ⅠⅠ	Amal Leather	6	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠA'g 19	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½jk	1	13½	13½	13½Jul 29	
59¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	58½	58½	58½	
23⅞	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	5	20¼	20¼	20¼ — ¼	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	37½	37	37⅜ — ⅝	
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ — ⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½A'g 25	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	4	24½	24½	24½ —1½	
2	1⅛	Am Cable & R	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾ — ⅛	
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	2	67⅛	66¾	66¾ — ⅜	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾A'g 20	
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞ — ⅝	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝ — ⅞	
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜ — ⅛	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107 Jul 27	
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89½	89½	89½A'g 20	
57⅛	37⅛	Am Colortype	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞ — ⅛	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10	10	10	
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	2	⅞	¾	¾A'g 17	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4 A'g 13	
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	19¾	19½	19½A'g 21	
¾	⅜	Am & For Pow	3	¾	⅞	⅞ — ⅛	
29¼	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	9	27	27	27 —1¾	
33¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	1	33	32	32¼ —1⅜	
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ¼	
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	3	29¼	29	29⅛ — ⅝	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ¼	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛ — ⅛	
49⅛	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	49	49	49 — ¾	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ + ⅛	
32	25	Am Ice pf	2	32¼	32¼	32¼ + ¼	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛A'g 19	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛ — ⅝	
89½	65	Am Lop 3½k	2	77	76⅞	77 A'g 25	
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜ — ⅛	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ + ⅛	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19	19	19 A'g 21	
ⅠⅠ	½	Am Pow & Lt	41	⅜	½	½ — ⅛	
6¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2⅝k	14	17⅛	16	16¼ —1⅜	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	13	15	14½	14¼ — ¾	
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	18	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	16	9¾	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛	
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛ — ¼	
10	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ¼	
4⅜	35½	Am Smelt (2)	15	38¼	37¾	37¾ — ⅜	
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	5	144½	144½	144½	
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾ + ½	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼ — ½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10½	10½A'g 25	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10 A'g 18	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½A'g 25	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½A'g 24	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	21¼	21¼	21¼ —1¾	
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	17	119⅜	118⅝	118⅝ —1	
493¾	331½	Am Tob (3)	6	407⅞	401½	407⅞ — 1¼	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	15	433⅛	423¼	43 — ⅛	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¼	133¼A'g 21	
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	13	27¼	26¾	27⅛ — ¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	115	114⅞	114⅞A'g 24	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	42¼	42½	42½ — ½	
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	57½	57	57 —1⅛	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3¾	3¾	3¾ — ⅛	
50	38⅝	Am Z prpf3¾k	1	42½	42½	42½A'g 25	
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	32	26½	25⅞	26⅛ — ¼	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16 A'g 20	
10	7⅛	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9 Jul 23	
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½A'g 5	
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	33	33	33	
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½A'g 21	
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	2	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞ — ⅜	
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50 A'g 1	
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	2	25	25	25 — ⅜	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼A'g 18	
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	4	4	4	4 A'g 21	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5¾	5¾	5¾ + ⅛	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼A'g 11	
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61 A'g 20	
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	30	44¼	43	43⅛ —1¼	
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	68⅜	68	68 — ⅛	
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	30	28½	27⅜	27⅝ —1	
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19½	19½	19½A'g 25	
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼A'g 19	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	6	17	16½	16½ —1¼	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¼	101¼	101¼ — ¼	
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	3	6⅝	6½	6½A'g 25	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47½	47½	47½ — ½	
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	3	47½	47¼	47½A'g 22	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞A'g 15	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ — ⅛	
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	12	3	3	3	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛ — ⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞ — ⅛	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ — ⅛	
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜A'g 21	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½ — ¼	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	10	9⅞	9⅞ — ⅛	
18⅜	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13⅝	13½	13½ — ¼	
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾A'g 25	
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	5	25	25	25 A'g 25	
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103 Apr25	
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛Apr15	
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83 A'g 25	
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	8	8	8 — ⅛	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	6	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞ — ⅝	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	6	31⅜	30½	30¾ — ⅝	
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜ — ⅛	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52	52	52 A'g 17	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾A'g 25	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	15	52¾	52⅛	52⅛ — ⅞	
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	110	109½	110 A'g 25	
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	1	23	23	23 A'g 22	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¼	16¼	16¼A'g 19	
7⅜	5¼	Blaw-Knox¼e	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼ — ⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12½	12½	12½A'g 19	
21¾	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	18	16	15½	15⅝ — ½	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	31¾	31⅝	31⅝ — ⅜	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	15⅛	15	15 — ½	
21¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	21¼	21	21 — ⅜	
26	19¾	Borg-War .80e	17	25¾	25¼	25⅜ — ½	
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞A'g 25	
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29	29	29 — ⅛	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17	17	17 A'g 20	
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	2	8	8	8 — ¼	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18¾	18½	18½ — ⅜	
29½	26	Bridgest$(3)	1	28½	28½	28½ + ⅜	
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝A'g 24	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠJul 1	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ + ⅛	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8 — ⅜	
35	28¾	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29 A'g 18	
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	1366	12¾	13	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜ + ⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ + ⅛	
7½	5⅞	Budd Wh(⅓e)	3	6	5⅞	6	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F1.35e	1	11½	11½	11½	
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	17¾	17½	17½ — ⅜	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25	25	25 — ¼	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	8	18½	18¼	18¼ — ¼	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	5	55¼	55½	55¼A'g 24	
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	2	8	8	8	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜A'g 25	
6¼	4⅞	Butler Bros	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	I	20¾	20¾	20¾ — ½	
3⅞	2½	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15½	10	Byron J'k ¾e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞A'g 21	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18¾	18¼	18⅜	
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜A'g 13	
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅛	⅛	⅛ — ⅛	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛ — ⅛	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾ — ¼	
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½ — ⅜	
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾A'g 25	
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	68	68	68 A'g 25	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	5	36	36	36 — ⅜	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	20⅜	19¾	19⅞ — ½	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜ — ⅛	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16	16	16	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛A'g 19	
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	4	12¼	12¼	12⅛ — ⅜	
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞A'g 18	
32⅜	27	Cerro de P (4)	12	32	32	32 — ⅛	
2¼	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	1⅞	1⅞A'g 25	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17 A'g 21	
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾A'g 18	
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½ — ⅛	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	19	32	31¾	32 — ¼	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾A'g 24	
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1 A'g 25	

1⅜	⅞	Chi&E Ill A	9	5⅛	5	5¼ — ⅛	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	2	1¾	1¾ — ⅛	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	15	12⅜	12	12 — ⅜	
6⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1¼e	5	13½	13½	13½	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35¾	35¾	35¾ + ¼	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½A'g 25	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛A'g 4	
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜A'g 24	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛A'g 21	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11 Jul 27	
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞A'g 24	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	11	58¼	57⅜	57⅜ — ⅜	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10½	10¼	10¼A'g 24	
3	2⅞	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ — ⅛	
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛A'g 25	
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾A'g 21	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	37¾	37¾	37¾ — ½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	2	31	30½	31 A'g 25	
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	76	76	76	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59⅜A'g 15	
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	7	14¾	14¼	14¼ — ⅜	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101 A'g 5	
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	8	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞ — ½	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14	14	14 — ⅜	
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	12	11¾	11¾A'g 25	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼A'g 25	
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	1	1¼	⅛	1⅛	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	1	33½	32½	33½ — ¾	
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	8	8	8	8 — ⅛	
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31 A'g 21	
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75 A'g 14	
23	16½	Coml Credit 3	19	22⅝	22¼	22¼ — ½	
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	2	98½	98½	98½A'g 22	
27⅝	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	23	27	26⅝	26¾ — ⅛	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpt 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½A'g 19	
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	7	9	8⅝	8⅝ — ⅜	
ⅠⅠ	⅜	Com'th&South	6	⅜	⅜	⅜ — ⅛	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	14	24⅝	23½	23⅞ — ¾	
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½A'g 17	
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜ — ⅛	
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	2	9½	9½	9½A'g 19	
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜ — ⅛	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	8	13¼	13	13 — ¼	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87½	87½	87½A'g 25	
⅜	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛A'g 18	
9	7	Cons F pf 7½k	3	7½	7¾	7¾A'g 25	
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝A'g 18	
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	157	6½	6⅜	6⅜ — ⅛	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼ — ⅛	
8	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	7	6¾	6¾ — ⅛	
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	33	33	33 A'g 25	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	88	88	88 A'g 22	
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	6	12	12	12	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2¾	2¾	2¾A'g 25	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	91	91	91 A'g 14	
28	21⅛	Cont Can (1e)	7	23½	23¼	23¼ — ¼	
25	23	Grant pf (1)	3	23¾	23½	23¾A'g 19	
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ¾e	3	6½	6½	6½ — ¼	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	9	38	37⅞	38 + ¼	
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	1	23⅛	23	23 — ⅛	
17⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	6	17¼	17	17 A'g 24	
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9½	9½	9¼A'g 25	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½Jul 29	
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	50	49¾	49¾ — ½	
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾A'g 21	
ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝A'g 12	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	5	12⅛	11½	11½ — ½	
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	15	15	15 A'g 25	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞A'g 21	
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼we	5	17	16¾	16¾ — ⅛	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35	35	35 A'g 20	
11⅞	10	Crown Z

Commerce and Finance

Growing Labor Minority Insurgency Seen in 'Wildcat' Strikes

Business and Industry

Fiscal Experts Favor Lower Corporate Tax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Reduction of corporation taxes in the new revenue bill to a combined rate of 40 per cent on normal and surtax income and 80 per cent on excess profits was reported today to have been suggested to the Senate Finance Committee by congressional fiscal experts.

Colin F. Stam, chief of the staff of the joint committee on internal revenue, was said by finance committee members to have opposed Treasury recommendations for increases which would raise the House-approved rates of 45 per cent on normal and surtax brackets to 55 per cent and retain the 90 per cent excess profits levy now in the bill.

Rebate Suggested

The Treasury suggested a combined debt deduction and postwar rebate of 12 per cent of the actual taxes corporations would pay, but Mr. Stam's suggestion was reported to have omitted rebate proposals altogether.

Members said Mr. Stam told the committee the congressional staff believed the rates suggested by the Treasury were too high to be borne by business.

Similar sentiments previously had been expressed by committee members, including Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, who launched a move to reduce the House-approved rates.

Senator Byrd told reporters he believed the Treasury was "getting too complicated" in its suggestions for upward revisions of corporation rates and at the same time proposing various relief provisions calling for rebates after the war.

Lower Rates

"It seems to me," Senator Byrd said, "that it would be far better to lower corporation rates than to have business firms pay into the Treasury a lot of money that will have to be refunded after the war. I think most of them would rather keep the money in the first instance."

The Senate Finance Committee had before it today a Treasury suggestion that the House-approved levy of 45 per cent in normal and surtaxes on corporations be boosted to 55 per cent and that the 90 per cent excess profits tax be retained.

To soften this, however, the Treasury proposed to permit corporations to add up their total tax liability and subtract 12 per cent of the amount they would have paid for investment in non-negotiable bonds, payable after the war, or for retirement of debts contracted before Jan. 1, 1942.

Held in Trust

In addition, the fiscal experts proposed that corporations be directed to pay into a special Treasury fund 15 per cent of net taxable income which would be held in trust for later disbursement to the companies to meet deferred maintenance costs, inventory losses and other specific expenditures.

Senator Byrd said the Treasury would receive about $2,000,000,000 yearly for such a fund which it could use to finance war outlays without paying interest costs. It would lose the tax that would have been paid on that amount of net income, but would boost its immediate receipts by upwards of $1,000,000,000.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia said the committee hoped to settle the question of corporation rates before it turned to consideration of personal income taxes.

Meanwhile, advocates of a sales tax said they had decided to wait until work on the corporate and individual sections of the bill had been completed before seeking a showdown.

New Haven Net Up Fourfold in July

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $1,973,321 for July, compared with an income of $532,094 for the same month last year.

The net income for the first seven months of 1942 was $9,344,842, an increase of 6,669,141 over the income reported for the corresponding period in 1941.

Gross revenues for the month were $14,145,555 and operating expenses were $8,073,998.

New Items Added to List Of 'Most Critically Scarce'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stainless steel, molybdenum, and cotton linters have moved into the list of the nation's most critically scarce materials in the last month.

The War Production Board added also that two chemical groups, phenol and its derivatives, and cresols, were now listed as urgently scarce for the first time.

The "most critical items" are but a small part of a list of around 140 materials whose supply is so short as to be inadequate for war and essential civilian requirements and, in some cases, for war purposes alone.

The "most critical" group follows:

Metals—Aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, magnesium, molybdenum, nickel and its alloys, tantalum, tin, tungsten, tungsten carbide, vanadium, and the following steel products: Steel plates, alloy and shell steel, structural steel and piling, seamless tubing under four inches in diameter, wire rope, tinplate, and stainless steel.

Chemicals—Acrylonitrile, butadiene, cresols, phenol and derivatives, and toluol and derivatives.

Miscellaneous Products—Copra, cotton linters, shellacs, cocoanut oil, tung oil, manila fiber hemp, raw silk, silk noils, garnetted silk, and the following types of rubber: Chlorinated, crude, synthetic, and latex.

Chrome Ore, Mined and Rushed to Industry

Wide World

(1) Seven days a week, 24 hours a day, thousands of men are tunneling through the bleak peaks of the Bear Tooth Mountains in south central Montana, digging out the chrome ore which is so important to the war industries. Here ore car trains and miners go into the Benbow Mine tunnel about 8,000 feet high in the Bear Tooth Mountains and cars full of chrome ore come out to be refined into concentrates and rushed off to eastern steel mills for American war needs. This mine is the largest producing chrome mine in the country. (2) An employee of the Benbow mill tests chrome content of concentrate as it comes from the jig floats, part of the process in mining and refining the all-important chrome ore. (3) An ore train is dumped into the bins which chute the ore down to the mill where it is changed into the concentrate. These little ore trains come directly out of the mine tunnel. (4) New construction and mining camps are being built as companies bring in additional workers to help the work.

British Columbia's Pay Rolls at New High of $230 Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Statistical evidence of British Columbia's wartime industrial expansion was made available recently in the publication of the provincial department of labor's report showing that pay rolls at close to $230 million set an all-time record, surpassing those of 1940 by $51 million and the previous peak, established in 1929, by $47 million.

More than 110,000 persons were engaged in industry last October—a new record for the province.

All but one of the 25 employment categories reported gains for the year. Two companies reported pay rolls exceeding $5 millions and 24 were in the million-dollar class.

The biggest advance was in shipbuilding whose pay rolls last year exceeded those of the previous year by $6.5 million. The timber industries were second with a gain of $5.5 million and of course they continue to lead in total disbursements to labor.

Women are shown to be taking an increasing part in industrial activity, and 5,600 of the reporting firms indicated that they employed 34,000 women last year, compared with 30,038 employed by 5,232 reporting firms in 1940.

U. S. Cotton Ginnings To Date Treble Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Aug. 16 totaled 232,016 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding, linters, compared with 74,079 bales a year ago, and 169,465 bales two years ago.

Ginnings by states, with comparative figures for a year ago, were:

Alabama 4,706, compared with 15,600; Florida 1,071 and 2,099; Georgia 28,269 and 35,064; Louisiana 3,283 and 106; Texas 193,335 and 19,110; all other states 1,352 and 453.

Milled Rice Ceilings Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Milled rice maximum prices were reduced an average of 9.7 per cent by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The reduction, intended to relieve a "squeeze" on retailers and wholsalers of milled rice, will not mean any change in price to the consumer. Mr. Henderson said many wholesalers and retailers found themselves with maximum selling prices below the replacement costs, and that without relief they would have been forced to discontinue the handling of rice.

Power Output Hits New All-Time High

NEW YORK (AP)—More electricity was used last week than in any previous week of United States history, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output for the week ended Aug. 22 was 3,673,717,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 3,654,795,000 the previous week and 3,230,750,000 a year earlier.

The Pacific Coast, where aircraft and other war manufacturing take great quantities of electric power, used 27.1 per cent more than in the like week a year ago, while in the Southern States used 19 per cent more than a year ago.

For the nation electric power consumption was up 13.7 per cent compared with 1941 figures.

Besides the South and Far West, regional gains over last year were mid-Atlantic 10.9 per cent, Central Industrial 9.4 per cent, Rocky Mountain 8.9 per cent, West Central 8.7 per cent, and New England 6.2 per cent.

Stanolind Oil Wages Increased 5 P. C.

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Frank O. Prior, president of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, announced pay increases of 5 per cent, with some exceptions, for employees.

Hourly wage rates were increased 5 per cent. Salaried employees earning not more than $300 monthly also will receive a 5 per cent increase, and a $15 monthly boost will be given those in the $300 to $600 monthly bracket.

The increase is effective Sept. 1.

The company operates in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, Louisiana and Colorado.

Onions to Be on Futures Market in September

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's first organized futures market for onions, a $20,000,000 agricultural industry, will be opened on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange on Sept. 8, Garrett B. Shawhan, president, announced.

Mr. Shawhan also disclosed that a contract in cobbler type potatoes will be added on Aug. 31.

The onion contract calls for delivery of a carlot of 25,000 pounds of yellow globe type onions packed in uniform 50 pound sacks of open mesh cotton or paper and will be quoted in cents per 50 pound sack. No daily price fluctuation limits have been imposed.

Initial trading in both the onion and the new potato contract will be conducted for January, 1943, delivery.

FCC Member Sees Telegraph Service Improved by Merger

DETROIT (AP)—Telegraph service in the United States would improve if Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies merged, Ray C. Wakefield, member of the Federal Communications Commission, asserted here.

A merger would also be a long stride toward making the United States the "communications center of the world," Mr. Wakefield said in an address to the American Bar Association.

"In the international field, merger is essential if we are to have a unified communications system sufficiently strong to compete for traffic with the carriers of other countries," he said.

"Our goal is an American-owned and an American-controlled communications empire. We hope that no substantial area or trade or political center shall be without the direct and instantaneous flow of communications with the United States. Merger is an integral part of this plan."

Mr. Wakefield said "Postal Telegraph is still operating today only because of huge loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

Citing Postal's operating loss against Western Union's net income "while serving the same area," Mr. Wakefield concluded that "a rate increase is obviously not the solution."

OPA Orders Price Cuts With Risk Rate Savings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has ruled that savings through reduced war risk insurance rates recently announced by the War Shipping Administration must be passed along through price reductions to purchasers of all price-controlled products in Alaska and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Henderson said the new war risk rates were substantially below the old rates. Since the cost of this insurance is an important part of the shipping cost, he added, the reduction should result in a corresponding price reduction on commodities shipped to these territories after Aug. 29.

Mr. Henderson also ruled that sellers of rice in Puerto Rico must pass on to purchasers the saving made through reduction of war risk costs on that commodity. Other price-controlled commodities sold in Puerto Rico are not affected by the ruling, since their price ceilings are established by methods prescribed in other regulations.

NAM Attacks Walkouts Over Trivial Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Although the number of men involved and the number of man-hours lost were slightly lower in July, than in June, war work strikes during July totalled 222, as compared with 192 in June and 27 in January, the National Association of Manufacturers reported here today, attacking walkouts over "trivial issues."

The association found that most of the strikes were wildcat walkouts and many of them solely jurisdictional in nature, and held that they came at a time when management and millions of patriotic workmen had brought about an increased tempo of war production.

"Practically all of the strikes involved organized labor, representing only 20 per cent of our total laborers and were called in violation of union labor's 'no-strike' pledge," the NAM declared.

Labor Rebellious

"While the number of men involved and the number of man-hours lost during July were slightly lower than those for the month of June, the increase in the number of actual walkouts, coupled with location and type of production disturbance served to emphasize the growing rebelliousness of labor minorities which continue to ignore the appeals of both labor union leaders and the War Labor Board."

The manufacturers' association found that in the face of statements by a War Labor Board member that jurisdictional disputes should be punished "even to the application of the laws of treason, if necessary," there was "no cessation of intra-union hostilities in July."

"The so-called 'wildcat' variety of labor disturbances continued in July as in June without let-up," the NAM continued. "Condemned by the public, the politician and the War Labor Board alike, national union spokesmen blamed local union organizers who, in turn, blamed unruly, insurgent minorities within the union.

"To criticize 'labor,' encompassing millions of fervently patriotic workers, for deterring the war effort through strikes for which it is not responsible, would be as unfair as condemnation of all manufacturers because of the actions of one incompetent manager in the industrial community.

"Conversely, to condone the action of one laborer throwing a single 'monkey wrench' in the war machine is tantamount to admitting that we are not waging a total war against the Axis."

Public Aroused

Washington "propaganda" that only eight-one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the nation's labor force was on strike last month "does little more than confuse the public mind, already angrily aroused over a rising tide of war production stoppages," the association declared.

"For less than 1 per cent of American labor could effectively halt production of virtually every tank and plane under construction today," it added. "To attempt to disguise or erase the fact that our arsenal of democracy is only functioning 'part-time' is impossible in face of the verified fact that each succeeding month since Pearl Harbor has brought a greater volume of flagrant violations of the 'no-strike' pledge.

"In steadily climbing percentages, strikes in war industries have now reached a point where they are 722 per cent higher than in January."

N. Y. Central Shows Sharp Gain in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported for the seven months ended July 31 net income, after fixed charges, of $22,251,728, compared with $15,203,624 in the like 1941 period.

Indicated earnings for the company's stock for the period were $3.45 a share, compared with $2.36 a share in the 1941 period.

The system's net income in July was $5,634,821, against $3,345,118 in the same month last year.

Southern Manufacturers Urged to Protect Plants

ATLANTA (AP)—Declaring that "events and facts show we are subject to attack from without and from within," Regional Civilian Defense Director Charles H. Murchison called on southern manufacturers to make sure of the adequacy of their plant protection.

He urged them to institute plant protection schools, offered the services of OCD instructors and camouflage experts, and said immediate inspections of fire-extinguishers and other equipment should be made.

Mr. Murchison spoke on the closing day of a four-day priorities training clinic sponsored by the War Production Board for southeastern business men.

He declared that foreign agents have been found "in the capitals of our own southern states with arsenals of ammunition" larger than the supplies available for state guards. Stressing danger of air-raids, he said Germany has bombing planes capable of making round trips across the Atlantic as soon as sufficient fuel is supplied, and added that the Nazis also are known to have aircraft carriers which never have been used.

Synthetic Rubber Program Seen Facing Long, Hard Road

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—When someone tells Dr. Waldo Semon of a miraculous new synthetic rubber he laughs and says:

"I've made 5,000 synthetic rubbers in my day and only one of them was fit for tires."

He has been at it a long time—since 1926—as an outstanding researcher, in the B. F. Goodrich Company laboratory. Others also were seeking rubber in the years before Pearl Harbor.

But until the Japanese attack there was no great pressure in this country for synthetic rubber, since the supply of crude, natural rubber which came from the Far East was cheap and plentiful.

By the time the Japanese struck—cutting off those imports of natural rubber—we had only reached the threshold of commercial production of synthetic.

Progress Slow

In 1941, when America used 766,000 tons of rubber, this nation produced only 11,000 tons of the synthetic kind.

Now this country's synthetic rubber program is chugging along and it will be at least another year before it nears capacity production, perhaps later than that.

Dr. Semon's one-in-5,000 synthetic rubber which works in tires was called "Ameripol," a trade name. Half-Ameripol, half-rubber tires were placed on the market experimentally by the Goodrich company in July, 1940, but its present all-Ameripol tires are being tried out now on the Army's trucks and combat cars.

Other companies were producing synthetic rubber under various trade names while the Goodrich developments were taking place. Some of them were intended for tires, some for special uses.

The name "Ameripol" is a combination of two words: American and polymerizer. It may have been intended to needle the German chemical trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, which had long boasted of exclusive success in making rubber out of coal and oil.

The secret of that process—well-covered by American patents—was the "polymerizer" which converted butadiene and styrene into rubber.

The butadiene, a gas, could be made from coal, natural gas, petroleum or alcohol. Styrene, a liquid, was made from petroleum. Making butadiene is fairly difficult, making styrene is less so.

But chemically, the polymerization process was the catch—getting the gaseous butadiene and the liquid styrene to unite.

The "Ameripol" rubber is one of a number of synthetics made by the butadiene process which is also called the buna process.

Through inter-company agreements made long before the war the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) had acquired an interest in the German process for making a synthetic rubber out of butadiene and styrene.

After the war struck Europe, Standard acquired control of the German patent rights in the United States. (After Pearl Harbor they were made part of the patent pool for getting synthetic rubber industry started quickly.)

But the Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri has found that Standard was hampered in getting into commercial development in 1939 because the German chemical trust, for reasons of "military expediency," refused to make available the necessary designs and information.

Meanwhile, however, on the basis of patented processes received from the Germans, Standard was developing a low-cost synthetic rubber of its own, a butyl type made from the same isobutylene used to make high-octane aviation gasoline.

Since cost hitherto had been the main hurdle of the synthetics, this was an important step. Although the Standard butyl was not suited for tires then (and is not suited for military tires now) it had other uses.

But—in 1941 this process hardly had been taken beyond the experimental stage.

Experimental Program

It was fortunate that—although by the end of 1941 the nation had become almost totally dependent upon synthetics once its stockpile of crude rubber was used up—a small experimental program of building synthetic rubber plants had been approved by the Government.

Government financing had been arranged for plants with about 40,000 tons of capacity yearly.

Leaders of the industry and defense production men had urged as early as the summer of 1940 the Government-financed building of synthetic rubber plants capable of producing at least 100,000 tons a year.

The program finally approved in late March, 1941, was that four major rubber companies each should build and equip a synthetic rubber plant capable of producing 2,500 tons a year. It was intended that these plants, none of them in operation on the day of Pearl Harbor, could be expanded quickly to produce 40,000 tons yearly.

The program was increased in January to 400,000 tons. Later it was doubled again and now it has been suggested the total capacity may be increased to 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 tons of synthetic a year.

The road between letting the contracts to getting the rubber is long and tough. This summer many of the projects were still in the land-buying and blue-print stage.

The Truman committee said some plants had been blocked by low priorities ratings and blamed a lack of central control of the Government's rubber program.

The original program was unbalanced, the Senate investigators added, so that plants for making (polymerizing) the rubber by combining butadiene and styrene would stand idle for lack of plants to make butadiene from oil, alcohol, coal or natural gas.

They said it takes longer to build the butadiene plants than to erect the actual rubber making plants.

The present 870,000-ton program called for 770,000 tons by the butadiene—or buna—process, 60,000 by butyl, and 40,000 by neoprene, a du Pont process.

Most of the program is built on petroleum but 200,000 tons of the butadiene rubber will come from alcohol.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 28,390 barrels to 3,952,255 for the week ended Aug. 22, the Oil and Gas Journal said:

Kansas production reached a new high, up 6,250 to 297,000. The flow of eastern fields increased 4,650 to 97,250; Illinois, 1,155 to 255,120; Louisiana, 4,500 to 337,150; Oklahoma, 3,400 to 380,150; Michigan, 200 to 63,300, and Texas, 17,550 to 1,401,300.

The Rocky Mountain States declined 3,760 to 119,760. East Texas was off 300 to 360,000.

California was unchanged at 735,750.

Securities Dealers, SEC Plan Simpler Report Form

CHICAGO (AP)—Representatives of securities dealers and the Securities and Exchange Commission met here Tuesday to draw up a simplified form for brokerage and investment houses to use in reporting their condition to the SEC.

James W. Traenor, Jr., Philadelphia, director of the SEC's trading and exchange division, presided at the conference. He explained a simpler form was desired in the interests of economy and efficiency.

Among those attending the conference were William Gould, Philadelphia, representing the National Association of Securities Dealers; Robert Baird, Milwaukee, association treasurer; Arthur Franklin, treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange; Vern Zeller, Madison, Wis., head of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, and Kenneth Smith, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Gains Reported In Handling Of Steel Situation

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Iron Age, steel trade journal, said today there were definite signs of progress in current aims for a better handling of the steel situation in the war production picture.

"Reports from important steel centers," the publication said, "where operators are preparing to go to Washington this week to set up September quotas on various product output, are optimistic that this directive plan is working so well that it should be retained for the duration.

Many Problems

"At the same time it is understood that some similar action on the distribution of steel products will be forthcoming, thus dovetailing the two. If this step is taken in the same co-operative spirit, the WPB and the steel industry may have then reached the point where 'all that can be expected' is being done with the steel made and shipped."

The review, however, added that "while gains are being made along the production and distribution front, there are still 'hard nuts to crack' on the scrap and manpower sidelines.

"Nothing proves the gravity of the scrap situation more than an analysis of July steel output figures. The rate was at 94.5 per cent of the new capacity figures. Yet had the scrap or other metallics been available, at least 500,000 tons more of steel could have been produced.

"For months and months the steel industry has operated at below its full rated capacity. Given the right amount of raw waterials the country's mills should have, at least for several months, attained 102.5 per cent of rated capacity or higher. On that basis, the inability of the industry to reach its maximum rated output spells the loss of sorely needed steel at a time when it can be least afforded.

Scrap from England

"From reliable sources the Iron Age is told that a strong movement is underfoot to bring scrap from Great Britain, where supplies are said to be comfortable for practically all mills there. The vast amount of lend-lease activity has sent abroad hundreds of thousands of tons of 'home' scrap which has made a dent in the United States supplies. Now it appears that there is a good chance that soon the scrap movement will be reversed and Britain, which for years imported scrap, will be helping out the United Nations' efforts by sending scrap back to this country as ballast.

"Steel output for the country this week, according to Iron Age estimates based on the new rated capacities, was up one point to 97.6 per cent."

Argentina Ends Paraguay Debt

BUENOS AIRES (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Political observers view Argentina's recent cancellation of a 10,000,000,000 peso (about $2,500,000,000 in United States money) war debt owed by Paraguay as a bid to reinforce the influence this country traditionally has wielded in the economy of the small, neighboring Republic.

Old Debt

Argentina's decision to wipe out the 66-year-old debt growing out of the war of the triple alliance followed on the heels of reports from Asunción that the Paraguayan Government had received a loan of $4,00,000 from the United States, and an offer of a $5,000,000 credit from Brazil.

Argentina had little hope of collecting such a large amount from Paraguay, although an earlier congressional attempt to wipe out the debt failed to pass in 1913. Socialist Senator Alfredo S. Palacios, who proposed the cancellation 29 years ago when he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had better luck this year when he again introduced the measure. It passed unanimously in both branches of Congress and was promptly approved by President Ramon S. Castillo.

Uruguay, whose armies joined with those of Argentina and Brazil to crush the Paraguayan dictator, Francisco Solano Lopez, in the war of 1865-1870, cancelled its war debt with Paraguay many years ago. Brazil still has the debt on its books. The reparations were fixed in a treaty of peace signed Feb. 3, 1876.

"Argentina has fulfilled its duty," said Senator Palacios in commenting on the decision of Paraguay to award him the National Order of Merit for his efforts.

Action Acclaimed

Both Buenos Aires and Asunción newspapers jubiliantly acclaimed the Argentine action as bettering already good relations between the two neighbors. The news reached the Paraguayan capital while an Argentine military delegation was there to celebrate Independence Day.

Dr. Castillo informed President Higinio Morinigo that Congress has carried out what "has always been in the conscience and will of the Argentine people and in the fraternad traditions of both nations."

In return, President Morinigo said: "It is a pleasure to see our Republics joined in harmonious solidarity and becoming closer materially and spiritually for the good of liberty and human civilization at a time when a world divided by hate and war presents a sad spectacle to us."

Structural Steel Shipments Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of fabricated structural steel in July amounted to 181,193 tons, compared with 182,699 in June and 203,026 in July, 1941, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported. For the seevn months ended with July shipments aggregated 1,258,873 tons, against 1,281,296 last year.

New orders booked in July amounted to 116,673, compared with 184,516 in June and 214,756 in July last year. New business in the first seevn months totaled 1,436,575 tons, compared with 1,520,434 a year ago.

Huge Salmon Catch Allays Fears of Loss From Dam

ASTORIA, Ore. (AP) — Huge catches of salmon in the Columbia River recently have allayed fears that Bonneville Dam would damage or destroy the salmon fishing industry.

Buyers and packers reported gill net fishermen had brought in loads weighing as much as 6,000 pounds.

Bonneville Dam blocked the Columbia River about 100 miles from its mouth five years ago. The current run was spawned since then. Salmon return to spawning grounds every four years.

Firm Sold to Field, Partner

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Sale of the Delta Manufacturing Company, by the Detroit Axle Company, to a partnership including Marshal Field, Chicago merchant and publisher, for an undisclosed amount, was announced. H. Campbell Stuckeman, Pittsburgh industrialist, who will be in charge of the plant, and Charles G. Cushing, New York and Chicago investment banker, are associated with Mr. Field in the partnership. The company, manufacturers of small machine tools, is enlarged in war work.

Fluorescent Lamps Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Reductions in the prices of fluorescent lamps were announced by both General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Westinghouse lowered its price by 14 to 17 per cent, effective Sept. 1, on seven types of lamps and General Electric lowered by 12 to 17 per cent.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

WPB Officials Named to Boss Output Scheme

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Four officials of the War Production Board were named today to boss the concentration-of-production program in this country and decide which civilian goods plants should shut down or convert to war industry, and which ones should carry on as "nucleus" firms producing civilian goods.

Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of Civilian Supply, was appointed chairman, and at a press conference he declared that "all the metal-working industries are possible candidates for concentration."

Mr. Weiner disclosed that WPB had issued a directive to every one of its approximately 25 industry branches instructing them to study plans for concentration of the industries under their jurisdiction. Retail concentration —the closing of some stores in a neighborhood, leaving only one or two of each type of shop to carry on trade for the duration—is not presently under consideration by the committee, Mr. Weiner said.

Others named to the committee are Armory Houghton, Director General for Operations; Lou Holland, Deputy Chairman for Smaller War Plants; and Wendell Lund, director of the Labor Production Division.

A number of American industries have been mentioned by WPB spokesmen as prospects for concentration, including makers of typewriters, farm machinery, cutlery and bicycles. The cooking appliance industry, with the exception of electrical stoves, already has been ordered concentrated.

Questions of how trade marks will be preserved when well-known lines go out of production, and how a company's good-will will be preserved have not yet been decided, Mr. Weiner said.

Stocks of All Oils Decline 9,224,000 Barrels in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 9,224,000-barrel decrease during June in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 515,132,000 barrels on June 30, compared with 524,356,000 on May 31. The June stocks were 36,118,000 barrels less than for the same month last year.

Domestic production declined from 116,910,000 barrels in May to 115,153,000 barrels in June and was 5,243,000 barrels less than during the previous June.

The June stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 251,421,000 barrels, compared with 254,577,000 on May 31 and 259,075,000 last June 30.

The Bureau reported June motor fuel stocks at 36,651,000, compared with 94,029,000 on May 31 and 86,646,000 on June 30, 1941. Domestic gasoline production in June totaled 45,887,000 barrels.

Food Companies Report Higher Profits in 1940

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Combined net profits of 14 major meat packing and allied product firms jumped $3,000,000 in 1940 while combined sales increased $165,000,000 the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The 26th report in a series of surveys of American listed corporations showed the companies had combined profits of $27,000,000 in 1940 against $24,000,000 in 1939 and sales of $2,314,000,000 compared with $2,249,000,000.

Dividends Increase

Total dividends paid amounted to $15,000,000 in 1940 against $9,600,000 the previous year and assets dropped from $849,000,000 at the end of 1939 to $839,000,000 at the end of 1940. Surplus, however, rose from $169,000,000 at the end of 1939 to $185,000,000 in 1940.

The groups is composed of:

Armour and Company of Delaware, Armour and Company (Illinois), Cudahy Packing Company, Adolf Gobel, Inc., Swift and Company, Wilson and Company, Inc., Hygrade Food Products Corp., George A. Hormel and Company, E. Kahn's Sons Company, John Morrell and Company, Rath Packing Company, Miller and Hart, Inc., Mickelberry's Food Products Company, and Stahl-Meyer, Inc.

Net profits of 13 corporations engaged in the manufacture and distribution of grocery specialties and miscellaneous food products aggregated $40,000,000 in 1940, an increase of $4,000,000 over 1939. Combined sales amounted to $435,000,000 against $418,000,000 in 1939.

Combined dividends dropped from $33,000,000 in 1939 to $32,000,000 in 1940. Assets totalled $382,000,000 in 1940 compared with $379,000,000 in 1939, while surplus increased to $103,000,000 from $96,000,000 at the end of 1939.

Eleven companies engaged in canning and preserving of food and related products showed a startling gain in combined net profits of $11,000,000 in 1940 against a $6,100,000 net loss in 1939. Sales jumped from $188,000,000 to $215,000,000 in 1940.

Dividends rose only slightly, totalling $2,800,000 in 1940 against $2,600,000 in 1939. Combined assets dropped $6,000,000 to $185,000,000 while surplus increased $10,000,000 to $48,000,000.

Companies Listed

The grocery specialties and miscellaneous product companies are:

General Foods Corp., Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company, Inc., Standard Brands, Inc., National Candy Company, Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Corn Products Refining Company, Churngold Corp., Mead Johnson and Company, Capital City Products Company, Angostura-Wuppermann Corp., Grocery Store Products Company, Penick and Ford, Ltd., Inc., and Lyons-Magnus, Inc.

The canning and preserving companies are:

Libby, McNeill and Libby, California Packing Corp., Alaska Packers Association, Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., Loudon Packing Company, Stokeley Brothers and Company, Inc., Phillips Packing Company, Inc., Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., Snider Packing Corp., Hunt Brothers Packing Company and Harbauer Company.

Glove Workers Wages Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—The minimum hourly wage for glove workers has been increased to 40 cents, L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, announced.

An estimated 16,000 workers will receive wage increases under the order which covers approximately 38,000 employees, Mr. Walling said. He added that the move would not cause any substantial increase in handling costs or in the cost of manufacturing gloves.

The previous hourly minimum has been at 35 cents since July 15, 1940. The new order applies to both glove and mitten workers.

Mr. Walling said the ruling also restricted the employment of home workers in the making of gloves.

St. Paul Road Increases Sharply Revenue Freight

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad reported it had handled an increase of 62 per cent in ton miles of revenue freight during the first six months of 1942, compared with the same 1941 period, with the utilization of only 15 per cent more freight cars.

The road said the additional freight was handled by increasing the average load in each car by 16 per cent, the average number of tons each train hauled by 27 per cent and the average number of miles each freight car traveled each day 38 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3s 80	102¾	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87½	87	87
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72¼	72¼
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107	1½07½
22 Am&For P 5s 2030	69¼	68⅞	68⅞
9 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99	99	99
14 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107¼	107¼
19 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107	107½
16 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	92	92	92
3 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
3 Arm Del 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
5 A C Line 1st 4½ 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	70	70	70
19 A C Line 4½s 64	62¼	62½	62¼
30 A C Line 5s 45	101⅜	101½	101½
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32¼	32¼
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59⅞	58¾	58¾
9 B&O 5s st A	29	28¾	28¾
1 B&O 5s st C	33¼	33	33
1 B&O 5s st F	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
64 B&O cv 6o st	23⅞	23	23
11 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57½	57½
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
13 B&O S W 50 st	40¾	40½	40⅝
9 B&O T C 4s 59	46¾	45½	45¾
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58	57¾	57¾
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
3 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103	103
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101½	101½	101½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36	36	36
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	22	22	22
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	102⅜	102⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80½	80½	80½
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	112
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Can Pac 5s 54	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	27	27	27
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17⅜	17¼	17¼
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58¾	58¾	58¾
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76	76¼
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	67¼	67¼	67¼
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¼	18	18
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	87	87
2 C&O 3½s 96D	102½	102½	102½
105 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	66	66	66
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93¼	93	93
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88½	88¼	88¼
9 Chi&E Ill inc 97	27½	27½	27½
2 ChiGtW inc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
2 ChiFtWest 4s 88	66	66	66
2 Chi I&L 5s 66	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
68 CMSP&P & Pac 5s 75	14	13⅜	13⅜
251 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
22 CM&SP 4½s 89C	42	41⅞	41⅞
23 CM&SP 4½s 89E	42	41⅞	41⅞
29 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40½	39⅞	40½
6 hi&NW 6½s 36	38½	38½	38½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	22?	22?	22?
19 Chi&NW 4½s 87	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
12 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
16 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20¼	20¼
16 CRI & P 4½s 52A	16	16	15¾
2 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
144 CRI & P 4s 88	28⅜	27½	27½
14 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	24¾	24½	24½
149 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜
10 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	25	25	25
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110	110	110
14 CCC&StL 4½s277	47½	46⅜	46¾
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	67½	67½	67½
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76	76	76
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65	64½	64½
1 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	59¾	59⅞	59⅞
35 Col F & I 5s 43	101	9-32	101 9-32
7 Col & So 4½s 80	24½	24½	24½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 An	94½	94¼	94¼
47 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94¼
42 Columbia G 5s 1961	90½	90¼	90¼
5 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108	108	108
1 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	29½	29½	29½
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	104¾	105
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108½	108½	108½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31¼	31½	31½
14 Cuba RR 5s 52 Act	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Davton P&L 3s 70	105½	106½	106½
62 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¾	55	55
13 D & R G 4½s 36	19¼	19	19
85 D & R G 4s 36	18½	18¼	18¼
3 D & R G West 5s 55	23¾	23¾	23½
20 D & R G W 5s 55 Aod	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Det T Tun 4½s 61	80½	80¼	80¼
22 Erie 4½s 2015	50¼	50	50¼
3 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
8 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¼	14¼	14¼
16 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	70	70	70
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
4 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15	15	15
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	81	81	81
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Gulf St Util 4½s 61	107	107	107
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¼	42¼	42¼
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅜	43½	43⅜
41 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18	17¾	17¾
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45	45
34 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44½	44½
7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44¼	44¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	54½	54½	54½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
8 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48	48
8 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44¼	44¼
9 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	102¾	102⅞
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
44 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	19	19	19
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	19	18¾	18¾
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34¼	34	34
22 Int T&T 4½s 52	55	54¾	54¾
30 Int T&T 5s 55	55⅞	55½	55⅝
25 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
*Jones&Laugh8t 3¼s 61	94½	94¼	94⅞
20 KCPtS&Mem 4s 36	52⅝	52	52
13 KC South 5s 50	71¼	70¾	70⅝
15 KC South 3s 50	61	60¾	60¾
8 KC Term 4s 60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Kopper Co 3½s 61	105½	105½	105½
6 Lac Gas 3½ 53	86	85½	85½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	45	45	45
5 Leh Cal Coal 5s 74 s	70½	70½	70½
39 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29½	29½
3 Libby2McN&L 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Liggt & M 7s 44	11½	11½	11½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119½	119½	119½
15 Louisia & Ark 5s 09	80	79⅞	79⅞
1 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107½	107½	107½
13 Maine Cen 4s 45	82	82	82
2 Mil&Sparta&NW 4s 47	27	27	27
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65	65	65
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14¼	14¼	14¼
63 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14?	14⅛	14⅛
54 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35⅜	34½	34½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞
6 M-K-T 4½s 78	31⅞	31½	31½
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	40	40
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29	29	29
7 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	32⅜	32	32
92 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
4 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31½	31½	31½
1 Mo Pac 5s 7 G 8ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
15 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	32	31½	31½
55 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	32	31½	31½
83 Mo Pac flen 4s 75	3½	3¼	3¼
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	111	111	111
6 Mor&Essex 5s 55	28	37¾	37¾
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅞	34¾	34?
2 Hor&Essex3½s2000	36¾	36½	36½
16 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	63½	63	63
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	66	66	66
8 N Eng RR 4s 45	64	63½	63¾
10 NEng T&T 4½s 61	124¼	124	124
13 N Del Term 4s 53	78⅝	78	78
6 NOTex&M 5½s54	51½	51½	51¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s35A	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
7 NO Tex&M 5s54 B	49½	49¼	49½
1 NO Tex&M 5s56C ct	47	47	47
7 NO Tex&M 4½s5s 56	45	45	45
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	42½	42½	42½
43 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	51½	51½
29 NYC 4½s 2013A	47¼	46½	46½
19 NYC cn 4s 98	49½	49	49
23 NYC 3¾s 46	79	96¾	96¾
20 NYC cv 3¾s 52	50	58¾	58¾
73 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73	72½	73
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48	48	48
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77¾	77½	77½
32 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	63	63
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
34 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¾	44	44½
51 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40½	40	40
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	35	35	35
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	35	35	35
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32¾	32¾	32¾
10 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¼	32¾	32¾
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33	33	33
3 NYS&W gen 5s 40	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 NY W&Bos 4½s 46	6	6	6
2 Norf Sou 5s 61A	27½	27	27½
5 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
7 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
25 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65	64¾	64¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	65	64¾	64¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55¼	55¼	55¼
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	73	73
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	69½	69½	69½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41	41
3 Ore Sh Line grd 5s 46	111	111	111
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	99½	99½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
13 Para Plct 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101¼	101	101
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106	106	106
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101	101
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	88	88
1 Pen RR gen 4 s 81	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	97	96⅞	97
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86	85½	85½
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜
16 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61⅜	61	61
33 Pn Read C&I 5s 49	9⅞	9½	9½
23 Pn Read C&I 5s 73 s	30⅜	30	30
1 Philip Morris 3s 62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	59½	59½	59½
7 Pitts&WVa 4s 60C	58½	58½	58½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¾	84¼	84¼
10 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79	79	79
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
12 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	55¾	55⅜	55⅜
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	22½	22½	22½
2 Roch G&E 3½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 R I Ark & La 4½s 34	14¾	14½	14½
14 St LIM&S 4s R&G 33	73¾	73½	73½
1 St L Peo&NW 5s 48	40½	40½	40½
7 St L Pub Svc 5s 59	10?	10?	10?
54 St L S F 5s 50 B	17¾	17	17
1 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
293 St L S F 4½s 78	17	16½	16⅜
2 St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	16½	16½	16½
87 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¾	15½	15¼
9 St L S W rfg 5s 90	27½	27½	27½
2 St L S W 1st 4s 89	81¼	81¼	81¼
15 St L S W 2d 4s 89	72¾	72	72
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
32 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10	9⅞	9⅞
12 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	8¾	8¾	8¾
38 Sea A L rfg 4s 59 ct	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
38 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
6 Silesian-Am 7s 41	30	30	30
6 Simmons cv 4s 52	102	101¾	101¾
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
13 So Pac 4½s 68	53	52	52
28 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	51¾	51¾
27 So Pac 4½s 69	53¼	52	52
15 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 So Pac cit 4s 49	62½	62½	62½
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	89⅞	89½	89¾
18 So Pac 4½s Ore. 77	54½	54	54
10 South Ry 6½s 56	89¼	89	89
17 South Ry gen 4s 56	64½	64½	64½
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	80	80	80
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
9 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	36½	36⅜	36⅜
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Superior Oil 3½s 51	102½	102½	102½
2 Swift&Co 2¾s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Texarfl&PtSm-5½s50	86	85¾	85½
5 Tex&N Orl 5s 43	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	64½	64¾	64¾
15 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	64¼	64	64
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	64	64	64
17 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16¾	16½	16½
36 Third Ave 4s 60	58½	58¼	58¼
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	111	111	111
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
12 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	96	95¾	96
10 Utah P & L 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
1 Virginian Rv 3¾s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Wabash 5s 76	26¼	26¼	26¼
14 Wabash 4½s 91	31	31	31
11 Wabash 4s 81	40	40	40
6 Wabash 4s 81 reg	39¾	39¾	39¾
34 Wabash 4s 71	80¼	80	80
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	101½	101½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	44	44	44
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95	95	95
9 Westn Md 4s 52	86½	86½	86½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	33	32½	32½
7 Westn Un 5s 51	84½	84	84½
9 Western Un 5s 60	81¼	80½	80½
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	81¼	80½	80½
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16⅛	16	16
2 Wisc Pub Cvc 3¼s 71	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73½	73½	73½
25 Argentine 4½s 48	94	94	94
1 Rrgentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
5 Australia 5s 55	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Australia 5s 57	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
3 Australia 4½s 58	61¼	61	61¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	100	100	100
11 Belgium 6½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Belgium 6s 55	99½	99½	99½
14 Brazil 8s 41	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	29⅜	29½	29½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
20 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
3 Brisbane 5s 57	64½	64½	64½
1 Buen A 3¾s 78	65	65	65
1 Canada 4s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Canada 3s 67	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Canada 2½s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Canada 2¼s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10 Chile 7s 42 asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	46	46	46
6 Colomb 3s 70	34½	34¼	34½
4 Costa Rica 7s 51	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Cuba 4½s 77	77	77	77
1 Denmark 5½s 55	38	38	38
4 El Salvador 8s 48ct	15½	15½	15½
7 Fernambuco 7s 47	13½	13	13
10 Peru 7s 59	12½	12½	12½
1 Poland 8s 50	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15½	15½	15½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	30	29¾	30
15 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	63	62⅞	63
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Trug al 3¾s&4½s'79	57½	57½	57½
1 Urug 4¼s '78	57½	57½	57½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,336,100; previous day, 5,961,000; week ago, 10,102,800; year ago, 8,439,150; two years ago, 3,262,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,360,414,000; year ago, 1,412,235,175; two year ago, 1,-012,528,625.

wd—With declaration. XIN—Ex-interest. CT—Certificates.

Illinois Central Gains

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad system reported net income of $2,-020,062 for July, compared with $860,885 for the same month last year. Net income for the first seven months totaled $11,347,304, compared with $6,176,208 for the like period in 1941.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or

Reproduction of Old Mill Central Theme of Southern Residential Community

A Mill With a Modern Background

The seemingly antiquated grist mill at the left in Birmingham, Ala., is no older actually than the lavish home at the right. Both were built in the Mountain Brook Estates, one of the nation's finest residential communities, although the mill was designed to include features of many old mills recalled by Home Developer Robert Jemison, Jr., recently recognized by his city as the "Birmingham Builder." Mr. Jemison has built his community around his hobby, that of collecting and preserving ancient mills.

Real-Estate Operator's Hobby Becomes Motif of Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 26—A real-estate operator's hobby of collecting old mills has become the motivating theme around which has been built one of the South's finest residential communities, a 1000-acre development of 260 homes known as Mountain Brook Estates.

When Robert Jemison, Jr., started to gather old mills with the same vigor that his forefathers used to build and run them, he had no idea that he would design a complete development around the idea. But it got to be so much of a hobby—he even collected paintings and photographs of mills as well as moving one of them to his own Spring Lake Farm—that when he decided to build Mountain Brook Estates he started with the reconstruction of an old mill he found on the site.

The mill lent a rural background to a modern development nestling within a valley of wooded hills. The mill is not a copy of any single one, but was designed by W. H. Kessler, architect, to include the features of many old mills recalled by Mr. Jemison.

So there it is—a mill that to the inexperienced eye might have been there for 100 years or more with its dam, spillway and slowly-moving water wheel, behind which rise the last word in modern home construction. Inside, the mill is quite modern in appointments, being originally designed as a tea room and more recently utilized as an art studio and antique shop.

According to Mr. Jemison, the problem of the designer was not only to build the mill, but to make it look old, or in other words to "antique" it. The best of oldtime craftsmen had to be called in for this purpose. The roof, for instance, is of old hand-split oak boards or "shakes," such as colonial settlers used. In order to make them look old as soon as applied, they wtre seasoned for six months, then given a treatment of oil and rubbed with corn meal. The mill is so ancient in appearance that somt of the oldest settlers here at first asked: "where have we been that we never saw that old mill before?"

As one construction feature, the grindstone from the old grist mill formerly on the site was set in the chimney above the fireplace in the new mill. Foundation walls in the structure were mortised and pinioned together as in old construction and wooden pegs were used instead of nails to hold large timbers together.

Since its erection, the old mill has yearly drawn thousands of visitors. Only two other "sights" in Birmingham rank with it as an attraction to tourists. These are the iron-man Vulcan on Red Mountain, signifying Birmingham's importance as an iron and steel center, and the Temple of Vestavia, or "round house" built on Shades Mountain by former Mayor George Ward.

Mountain Brook Estates lies between Red and Shades Mountain and is traversed by Shades Creek, on which the old mill is located. The real-estate deevlopment is one of the finest in the United States and includes within its confines a golf links, tennis courts, a riding academy and miles of bridle paths. Homes within Mountain Brook range in price from $10,000 to $75,000.

"We were determined to preserve the natural beauty of the Mountain Brook area, including its woodlands, mountaintop views and meadow lands," said Mr. Jemison. "Nothing was done brutally. In order not to mar nature's craftsmanship, not a tree or a branch was disturbed without forethought for the finished picture. It is in a setting like this that the old mill fits perfectly."

Mountain Brook Estates is the crowning achievement of Mr. Jemison's real estate development work. His company also built Fairfield, Central Park, and Redmont Park, not to mention a few other well-known subdivisions in the City. A civic club several years ago conferred upon Mr. Jemison the title "Builder of Birmingham." However, he likes to think of himself more as a restorer of natural beauty. All his subdivisions make the most of natural surroundings.

Madison Faces Ever-Growing Home Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 26—This City of 70,000 people is now in the throes of a housing dilemma arising from its past refusals to face realistically the threat of war-inspired home shortages.

Failure to appreciate the wartime demands for housing has brought Madison face to face with the prospects of calling upon local home owners to throw open their doors to war workers. "It's too late now to build adequate homes for these workers," Mayor Richard S. Law declared, "so the main thing to do is to make full use of our existing houses."

One possible solution has faded out of the picture. Many of the University of Wisconsin's 10,000 students live in off-campus rooms and the University enrollment this year will be decidedly lower. But the Army and Navy rushed in and snapped up these University dormitories just as the housing pressure began to be appreciated by the city fathers.

Rested on Laurels

Before the war, Madison basked in its reputation of high-priced homes and apartments, but the number of apartments was increasing, and a newcomer who would "shop around" often could find satisfactory living quarters at a reasonable figure.

Now, however, industrial plants are in high gear, the Army is bringing many thousands of men here for its Air Forces Technical School, the Navy Radio Training School has brought hundreds more, the Navy's new women's auxiliary will send 470, and the ordnance plant being built at nearby Merrimac has attracted several thousand laborers.

Madison is a "critical defense area," and therefore entitled to some measure of priorities for housing construction, but newcomers are arriving so rapidly that there is no time to erect structures, even if labor were abundant. Like many another community, Madison must shoehorn its newcomers into existing facilities.

Difficulties Listed

Difficulties arise in Mayor Law's hope of "making space available." They are:

1. Many landlords will not rent to families having children. A recent survey by the Madison Defense Housing Registration Bureau showed only 10 out of 24 unfurnished and eight out of 41 furnished apartments available for families with children.

2. The number of moderate-priced living units is inadequate. Many newcomers have been officers or officials able to pay fairly high prices. Now, however, families in the lower-income brackets are arriving in great numbers.

3. Impermanence of residence, particularly for families of armed-services officers and of other officials. These newcomers are asked by the Government to have an "Army and Navy" clause put into their leases, allowing rental to be terminated on 30 days' notice if the individual is transferred.

Housing in Private Homes Urged for War Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Frederick P. Champ, President, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, in a report today to all members, urged them to be prepared to assist the Government in the next great war-housing development—getting war workers properly housed in private homes.

"It is plain that the rapidly-increasing need of scarce materials for guns, planes, tanks, and ships is not going to permit construction of much of the war housing previously planned and means further that existing housing must be utilized to accommodate war workers," he said.

"Reasonable rent control is necessary and if fairly administered will be a deterring influence on inflation," he said. "If rent control gets out of hand and is defeated either by unreasonable or inept administration or selfish non-cooperation on the part of landlords and property owners, it will become another leak in the dike at a time when controls on inflation are necessary.

"Spare space in many American homes will have to be rented to war workers because they must be housed decently and the materials to build houses for them cannot be spared from armament production. The procedure becomes quite clear for those of us who live in the big defense areas. We must assist in every way we can to locate these living quarters and get war workers into them. Many American families who have never 'taken in roomers' before are probably going to have to do so.

Plastering By U. S. Rules Found Inferior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 26—The Northwest Plaster Bureau today complained that the entire plastering industry faces complete collapse because Federal defense housing projects call for a type of construction that is "shoddy, inflammable and more costly than plaster and stucco which is safer and more durable than most homes now being built for war workers."

"The appalling loss of property and life throughout the nation due to the flimsy, unprotected constructions required by Federal housing agencies for war workers," said the Bureau, "is a national disgrace. Only last week, five large dormitory-type buildings built for Puget Sound Navy Yard workers burned to the ground in less than two hours at a loss of $100,000. In Walla Walla less than a month ago 21 buildings in the Army group were similarly leveled and other similar illustrations of hazardous building can be cited in many parts of the country."

While the Bureau admitted that it was definitely out for more business for the plaster industry, it said that its business was founded upon safety and better construction in less time and at less cost than present-type construction. Hence it felt that the plaster industry was unwisely being discriminated against, while lathers and plasterers by the thousands, and their materials were unemployed at the same time that a critical drain on other less safe materials was developing.

"All the plaster industry asks," the Bureau explained, "is a fair chance to take part in the war effort in the interests of both public safety and better construction."

Royal Netherlands Plane Crashes in West Indies

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, Aug. 26 (AP)—A Royal Netherlands airliner crashed in the jungle of Trinidad while enroute from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, to Curaçao, killing all 13 passengers and crew members, it was announced yesterday. It was believed the airliner had run into a storm and had been hit by lightning.

WPB Restricts Gas Delivery Sept. 1 for New Consumers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Government clamped restrictions yesterday on delivery of artificial gas to new industrial and householder consumers, in acting to head off shortages expected this winter when gas will come into increased demand because of the fuel-oil shortage.

The War Production Board ruled that no gas may be delivered after Sept. 1 to homes, stores, offices, or factories for space heating unless the heating equipment was installed before Sept. 1, or unless the equipment replaces gas-fuel equipment of the same or larger capacity.

Restrictions on the industrial use of artificial gas forbade delivery of the fuel to a nonresidential user for the operation of any equipment which was not operated prior to that date.

Three exemptions were provided for this clause, however, as follows:

Where the capacity of the new equipment is less than 150 cubic feet an hour, where the new equipment replaces existing gas equipment of the same or greater capacity, and in cases where WPB grants specific approval for delivery of gas to the new equipment.

The restrictions on gas for space heating provide that deliveries may be made to gas equipment installed up to Nov. 15 provided the equipment was specified in the construction contract and the foundation of the building was completed before Sept. 1.

Utilities which feel that their capacity and fuel supply are adequate to handle present and estimated future requirements of war industry and unrestricted civilian use may apply to WPB for exemption.

Consumers who believe the curtailment of gas deliveries would interfere with war production or essential civilian services—such as hospitals, fire and police stations, post offices, schools, prisons, restaurants, and courthouses—may apply for relief to WPB's Power Branch.

The order set up machinery for curtailed deliveries of artificial gas when an actual shortage occurs. First to be cut in such cases would be consumers whose contracts with the utility give the utility the privilege of interruption. This would not apply to war plants and essential civilian services which do not have stand-by facilities.

If this cut should be insufficient, the following consumers would be curtailed, in order:

Any consumers having stand-by facilities; other consumers not in the war industry and essential civilian category; and last, the war industries and essential civilian services which are not specially exempted by WPB.

Herbert S. Marks, Acting Chief of the Power Branch, said he had received reports that persons with oil burners were converting to gas with the erroneous belief that gas would be plentiful.

"Unless conversions to gas are restricted," Mr. Marks said, "the increased demands on gas companies will make it impossible for them to continue to render adequate service to war producers."

Many a Bottleneck Here, But 60,000 Make Glass House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KALEVA, Mich., Aug. 26—It wasn't a case of priorities or Government regulated prices that prompted John J. Makinen, proprietor of a soft drink bottling firm to build his "bottle home" here.

For 20 years Mr. Makinen had saved all the nicked and partly broken bottles he could lay his hands on. He experimented with them about 10 years ago by building a storehouse addition to his plant of broken bottles. He found the air space in the bottles provided excellent insulation, making the inside of the building cool in summer and warm in winter. Hence, when he retired from business about two years ago, he decided to build a home using the 60,000 bottles he had accumulated for structural materials.

These bottles were of the seven and 12-ounce soft drink type, mostly clear glass with some browns, greens and blues. Using the plain glass for the main work, he artistically decorated with the colored bottles, all laid in mortar much as the same as brick, with bottoms outside and necks turned in.

After the bottles had set in their cement base and before the inside walls of lath or plasterboard were put up, the necks were knocked off level with the two by four framework.

With brick corners and a cement foundation, a composition roof and hot-air furnace, this home, now occupied by the Makinen family, has become a sturdy glass symbol of Mr. Makinen's long years of service to industry.

Virginia Estate Offered to U. S.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 26—Oak Ridge in Nelson county, one of the largest private estates in the South, has been offered to the United States Government for the duration of the war by Joseph James Ryan, owner, to be used for any governmental purpose to which the great house is adapted.

Included in the offer are the mansion and guest cottages, which will accommodate approximately 150 persons, and the swimming pool, tennis court, formal garden, private railway station and air field on the estate.

Authoritative sources made it clear that the residence, known as the brick house, will be retained by Mr. Ryan for private use and that the farmland will remain in cultivation, although products essential to the war effort will predominate the crops.

Courses on Russia In British Schools

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 26—The British Board of Education has taken steps to assist the study of Russia in British schools, the British radio reports.

A short bibliography of important works on the Soviet Union with a preface by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador at London, is being issued to schools and educational authorities, and a teachers' study course on the Soviet Union has been organized.

Canada Offers Subsidy On Trawler Construction

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Fisheries Minister J. A. Michaud announced the Government would pay a subsidy of $165 a gross ton on new construction of trawlers on the Atlantic Coast as a step to make greater use of reduced manpower in the fishing industry.

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In Ontario, Canada, for United States; estate on St. Lawrence River, original cost over $100,000; main house has 40' living room, 5 bedrooms and 4 baths; approx. 9 acres, lovely grounds and view; stables, power house, 2 servant and 2 boat houses. Box B-82, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

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Portland Dairy Co-operative Indicted on Trust Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 26—With the labor supply problem already so serious that a shortage of fluid milk is reportedly imminent in the Portland, Ore., war industrial area, a new difficulty has arisen for milk producers of Portland and surrounding territory. A Federal grand jury indicted the Dairy Co-operative Association on a charge of conspiring to monopolize and control the production of milk in the region.

Among other charges included in the indictment was one which asserted that the defendant had required agencies of the United States to expend an arbitrary and non-competitive price for fluid milk and had prevented distributors located in Washington from selling and delivering milk to the agencies of the United States.

The Dairy Co-operative Association controls most of the milk production and distribution in the Portland milk shed and supplies the important fluid to military cantonments as far removed from Portland as Fort Lewis, Wash.

The indictment, returned secretly in June but not made public until this month, charged that the association had been assisted in the alleged conspiracy by the Oregon Milk Control Board, but the board was not listed as a defendant.

The indictment alleged that "repeated, unwarranted solicitations, threats and coercion" had been used by the Association "in a concerted program designed to induce or force all of the producers located in the Portland area to select and appoint" the Dairy Co-op as agent for the distribution of their milk.

The indictment brought to a climax a bitter political fight which has raged for several years between various consumer groups on one side and the Dairy Co-operative Association and the Oregon Milk Control Board on the other side. Attempts were made at the 1939 session of the Oregon State Legislature to abolish the law which set up the board, but in 1940, on a referendum ballot measure, the people voted against repeal of the law.

The grand jury indictment announcement followed by only three days a statement of the Milk Control Board that an actual shortage of fluid milk might develop in the near future in Metropolitan Portland unless some solution to the farm labor problem can be found.

Hay hands and other dairy workers are practically nonexistent, the Board stated. It pointed out that large numbers of experienced dairy workers either have entered military service or high-pay war industries. The Board said it had received petitions signed by more than 100 milk producers demanding that higher prices for fluid milk be set in order that wage scales of war industries might be met by dairymen. Other producers have indicated by letters or calls that they will be unable to continue milk production under present conditions, the Board stated.

Under the present milk control law, the Oregon Milk Control Board sets the price to be charged for fluid milk. It recently declined to increase the retail price of fluid milk and, instead, ordered a slight decrease on the price of bottled milk sold at stores and on delivered milk when more than one quart a delivery is purchased. Four per cent milk now is 13 cents a quart and 5 per cent is 15 cents a quart in stores or two-quart deliveries. The price is one cent higher on one-quart deliveries.

The grand jury charged that to further its monopoly, the Dairy Co-operative Association "sponsored and procured the enactment by the Oregon State Legislature" of the Oregon State Milk Control Law.

Charges Against Association

The indictment also asserted that:

1. Defendants have obtained and continue to exercise control of the production and distribution of approximately 70 per cent of the milk consumed in the Portland area;

2. Defendants have required distributors in the area to withdraw from business;

3. Defendants have obtained the power to fix and control the prices of fluid milk in sales at wholesale and retail in the Portland area;

4. Defendants have completely monopolized and engrossed the business of furnishing milk to agencies of the United States, including certain military posts and cantonments located in the State of Washington.

5. Defendants have induced the members of the Oregon State Milk Control Board to grant to the Association certain concessions which are not available to other producers.

Warren Wins GOP Nomination In California Against Olson

By the Associated Press

Two primary opponents who waged a heated battle for California's gubernatorial nomination were assured today of a return match in the fall elections.

The Republican nomination went overwhelmingly to Earl Warren, a leading state Republican, who also gave Gov. Culbert L. Olson a dogged race for the Democratic nomination in yesterday's primary. Running on both tickets, Warren polled an aggregate of nearly twice as many ballots as Gov. Olson, who sought only the Democratic nomination.

In one of South Carolina's closest primary contests, Senator Burnet R. Maybank, an Administration supporter, held a relatively close lead over Eugene S. Blease, who campaigned as a champion of "white supremacy," for the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate.

Mississippi's primary gave James O. Eastland, lawyer and planter, a 10,000 vote margin over his nearest opponent in the contest for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

His opponent in a primary runoff three weeks hence will be either Senator Wall Doxey or Representative Ross Collins who were in a close battle for runner-up honors on the basis of unofficial and incomplete returns.

The California primary results were termed by Mr. Warren "eloquent evidence that the people . . . . will not stand for another four years of Olsonism." Governor Olson asserted that conclusions based upon the ballot totals would be misleading and predicted a Democratic victory in the election.

Five congressmen whose voting records on defense and foreign policy drew campaign fire from opponents, took wide leads in their own party contests for renominations. They included Representatives Tom Rolph, Harry L. Englebright, Albert Carter and Richard J. Welch, Republicans, and John M. Tolan, Democrat.

Lieut. Will Rogers, Jr., son of the late humorist, apparently was winning the Democratic Congressional nomination in the sixteenth District over Republican Representative Leland M. Ford, but appeared to be losing the Republican nomination to the same opponent.

Representative A. J. Elliott, Democrat, appeared to have won renomination and Representative Frank H. Buck was leading in his contest for Democratic renomination but was trailing J. Leroy Johnson on the Republican ballot.

Former Governor Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, acquired a mounting lead over Wyndham M. Manning for South Carolina's Gubernatorial nomination. Representatives Butler B. Hare, J. P. Richards and John L. McMillan seemed assured of Democratic renominations.

Five Mississippi Congressmen won Democratic renomination and one, A. D. Ford, was defeated by Thomas G. Abernethy, Okolona District Attorney. Circuit Judge Arthur G. Busby led over three opponents for the Democratic designation to the Fifth Congressional District seat vacated by Representative Ross A. Collins.

War Dries Up Pretty Minnesota Lake: It's Going to Be an Iron Mine Again

Wide World-Associated Press

MOUNTAIN IRON, Minn., Aug. 26—The war is drying up a pretty blue lake here that's been a nice place to spend a casual afternoon.

That is, it's been a lake these past 34 years.

Before that, it was an iron mine. Now it has to go back to being a mine again. Pumps are sucking up its water, 7,500 gallons a minute, and dumping it into a creek bed which runs into West Two Rivers. There won't be even a puddle left by November.

There was quite a howl from the Mountain Iron villagers (population about 1,500) when the news broke that the Oliver Iron Mining Company proposed to get out the huge iron deposit under their lake. They wrote vigorous protests to the Minnesota Conservation Department.

Answer Startling

The answer was pretty startling.

Mining engineers have known all along that there are 24,751,432 tons of iron ore under the lake. The fact that they know about those last two tons was the most startling. But that's how mining engineers are.

Then somebody figured out that if the ore should sell at $4.25 a ton, say, it would be worth, to be exact, $105,193,576. So the protests vanished.

There's also the fact that this lake was really the birthplace of the now fabulous Minnesota iron range, which is today's backbone of the steel industry.

Wagon Wheels Sank

Right under the lake, in 1890, the famous Merritt brothers, first of the "iron men," discovered Minnesota's iron kingdom. Legend says the Merritts had been drilling, as any prospector would, in their search for a vein of iron. Then they noticed that their wagon wheels were sinking in curious granular stuff. It was the iron they were hunting! That brought a flash boom to the region which rivaled California's gold rush.

By 1908, the mine had given up 17,199,194 tons of ore.

But iron country has violent ups and downs. Mining stopped at this spot. There was a big hole, 170 feet deep, where the ore had been scooped out, and the hole filled with water.

The villagers forgot the iron, and accepted the lake.

Then came this war. The rush for steel is on. And the rush for iron ore. The pumps were moved in, and on the day they started, the villagers made a gesture of forgiveness. They arrived for the ceremony, and sent up a small cheer.

Research Aids In Producing Better Barley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACATON, Ariz.—Barley may be the oldest of mankind's cultivated crops. The world's leading authority on barley isn't especially interested in whether it came ahead of wheat or rye or Indian corn. He is very, very sure that barley cultivation antedates the oldest written records, possibly by millions of years, and that for ages to come it will still be highly important to man.

His name is Dr. Harry Vaughn Harlan and he would be the last person in the world to say that there is any "leading authority" on barley. He will mention the achievements of scores of barley men, and regret that all of them together have learned so little. But David Fairchild, and others who ought to know, accord to Dr. Harlan first place as a barley breeder and historian.

Since 1909 he has been with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, doing nothing but testing and breeding barleys and combing foreign lands for new strains or varieties which possess useful characteristics. He has had a hand in developing most of the standard varieties grown today, and is himself the originator of more than he ever took time to count.

Research in Arizona

Every winter since 1925, Dr. Harlan has been coming to the Sacaton field station of the Plant Industry Bureau. He brings scores and hundreds of little bags of barley seed with him and they are all planted carefully under his direction. Because he can grow both "winter" and "spring" varieties in the mild winter of Arizona, his work has proceeded much more rapidly than would be possible in a colder climate. "I can do a full year's work in half a year," is the way he puts it.

Here at Sacaton, this very spring, Dr. Harlan has just finished two five-year programs planned along lines absolutely new to plant breeding. He hopes that the result may be several "super barleys," 10 or 15 or 20 years from now.

To begin with, he and his assistant, Miss Mary L. Martini, chose 16 "winter" varieties, each outstanding for some special characteristic such as smut resistance, grain quality, immunity to the ravages of certain insects. He crossed No. 1 with No. 2, No. 3 with No. 4, and son on down the line. The offspring of these crosses were recrossed with each other, and so on and on for five years. Weaklings passed out of the picture by course of natural selection, sometimes helped along by Dr. Harlan and Miss Martini.

This spring they had two and a half bushels of the final result, a "compound cross' retaining the most desirable characteristics of the 16 original "parents." This seed has been passed out in small lots to a number of State experiment stations for "increase" planting, for observation, and possibly for more crossing.

Changes Are Wide

All this time the breeders have been carrying on a parallel program with spring varieties, but starting with 32 parents instead of 16. Both programs are now complete so far as the Bureau of Plant Industry is directly concerned.

The barleys grown today bear slight resemblance to the varieties that were standard when Dr. Harlan began his work, in 1909. They are better in every way—yield, quality, resistance to natural enemies. Modern transportation has caused these superior kinds to spread all over the globe. Thousands of local varieties that had been grown for thousands of years are no longer produced by farmers. But they have not passed out of existence; at least, not any that Dr. Harlan ever heard of or that he has found in his plant hunting expeditions to Egypt, the Barbary States, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Kashmir, Russia, Europe.

Largely because of Dr. Harlan's industry and foresight, the Bureau of Plant Industry has accumulated what is unquestionably the world's most complete barley collection. It includes over 4,000 varieties of every hue a barley kernel was ever known to take: white, blue—the only colors grown in the United States—black, red, purple.

A small plot of each variety is grown every five years to assure a continued supply of viable seed. This collection, Dr. Harlan says, is priceless. "It is a great reservoir for barley breeders of the future. Every one of the 4,000 has some individual quality that may prove useful. If we lost one strain we might lose something irreplaceable."

12,000 Cases of Peaches Packed in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Fruit growers of this and near-by areas, but mostly of this county, have canned approximately 12,000 cases of their choice and popular product—peaches—so far, and believe that this amount will be greatly augmented before the season is over. The canned fruit, the first to be preserved in the Spartanburg Co-operative Cannery, which is owned and operated by the orchardists themselves, is being warehoused here, preparatory to a wide distribution through an extensive cold weather sale campaign.

The cannery is operating on a daily 10-hour schedule, with operations expected to continue until Sept. 15 in order to take care of the late Elberta and other crop varieties.

Two Ships Leave Shipyard in West

ALAMEDA, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP)—Two steel cargo vessels were launched simultaneously yesterday at the Pacific Bridge Company yard 22 working days after the keels were laid, another shipbuilding record.

Keels for the two U. S. Maritime Commission craft—the Reuben Snow and Caleb Sprague—were laid end to end in a dock eight feet below the water level of the Oakland Estuary.

The Reuben Snow was named by Miss Vivien Marie Boersig, daughter of the General Superintendent of hulls, while Miss Margaret Angel Rasmussen, daughter of the Loft Superintendent, named the Caleb Sprague.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

MALDEN, MASS.—4 rms. and bath, 1 rm. suitable study, office, sep. entrance; excellent location; heat, elec., gas, h. w. supplied; garage; $60. Call Malden 7733.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor. Main 4-5500.
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.—Sublet, nice 2½-room; 24-hour doorman service; roof garden; all transportation. HA. 4-2662.

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WINCHESTER, MASS.—One of the most attractive suburbs of Boston; a medium-sized house, most pleasant, plenty of sunshine; especially adapted for entertaining. Box E-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garages; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

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MOON-HOPKINS billing machine #7300 operator, general office experience. Apply in writing stating age, experience, religion. Lucien Lelong, Inc., 681 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for family of 2 adults; housework and cooking; 8 miles north of Boston; state age, references expected; salary $13 per week. Box C-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Local Classified *(Continued)*

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560 North Grove St. OR 3-0420

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
Walk-Overs
Campus Winners
8.95
The shoe that can take it like our Jeeps—up hills and down on the campus and off! Sturdy and comfortable, a pleasure to find and to wear.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Wayne County Pure Cider Vinegar, qt. bottles, 2 for 33c
Libby's Fancy Stuffed Olives.....37c a jar
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

ELECTRICAL SHOP RADIO SERVICE
JOHN H. OSMUN
Lighting Fixtures Artists' Materials
98 Baker Street SO 2-4714

Always Careful, Courteous Service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
742 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 688

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

'Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

AGEL RADIO
Popular—Classical
RECORDS
VICTOR DECCA
COLUMBIA COMMODORE
CAPITOL
37 South Broad Street Tel. RI. 6-3566

TEANECK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8500

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

Hooper's
PAINTS WALLPAPER
FRAMED PICTURES MIRRORS
Visit Our Showroom
8-10 So. Warren Street
Telephone 8228
Established 1854

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102
The Largest Drive-in Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Stop in at the
WESTFIELD STUDIOS, Inc.
to see the complete line of genuine leather albums, also leather and metal photo frames.
232 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-0239

Fresh Fruit Cakes & Tarts
For a cool summer dessert waiting for you at your town's bake shop.
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

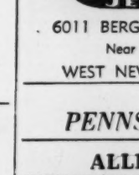
YOU CAN BUY
the Right Clothes for the
CAMPUS GIRL here—
Suits—Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses and Underwear
MILADY'S SHOP
167 East Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN



Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-62-287 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

HARRISBURG

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

REYNOLDS TILDEN
printer
Planned Printing for Economy
Printing Design for Advertising
ARDMORE 4476
28 Ardmore Arcade, Ardmore, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

BRODY'S
Established 1905
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Summer Assortment Ice Cream
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-12 SO. 52ND ST.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
309 WEST CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
THE QUALITY OF THE DIAMOND we feel is far more important than the size. Nothing can be too perfect for the "only girl in the world." Diamond rings starting at $85.00—Closed Saturdays in August.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Jackson 4073. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRAHAM-BEERBOWER LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Millwork
At South Park—the Playground of Pittsburgh
Broughton, Pa. Tel. Carrick 2131

READING

Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired
FIX UP
Blackout Window Shades
HENRY KUCK
226 Adams Avenue

SEWICKLEY

SELECT FOOD MARKET
B & M Baked Beans
Phone 1900
510 Beaver Street

Come to HEGNER'S for Interior Decorating Supplies to
FIX UP

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

FIX UP
WM. MINTON HARVEY
BUILDER
15 So. Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

FIX UP your plumbing and heating equipment. CONVERT upper floor rooms into apartments, creating additional living units. We shall be glad to estimate.
Alexander Heating Co.
119 Marlborough Road
Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boul. 1351

Buy Furs With Foresight
BUY NOW
JORDEN'S
Furriers for Three Generations
AUGUST FUR SALE
78 S. 69th Street Open Evenings

GERLACH'S
Jewelers
SKILLED WATCH REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

California Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop" from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges, packed basket, 85c
Arizona Grapefruit, 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike Just West 69th St. Terminal
172 Chelten Avenue, Germantown

School Supplies
Jonas Toy & Stationery Shop
7028 Terminal Square
Open Evenings Boul. 2284

WILKES-BARRE

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
6 West Market Street, Wilkes-Barre
516 Lackawanna Ave. Scranton
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

Outfit the girls for school at
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DRESSES, ANKLETS, ACCESSORIES
Penn Avenue and Wood Street

YORK

YORK FUR CO.
31 N. George Street York, Pa.

Frisby's
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 2720
820 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

There failed not ought of any good thing which the LORD had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.—JOSH. 21:45

Words of Current Interest

Antagonistic—*An-tag'-o-nis'-tik* (all vowels short except *o*, which is quick-long as in obey).

"Opposed." A certain determination on the part of somebody to resist something, or to hold out against somebody else, is often implied. Found in English writing from the seventeenth century down. Sometimes completes its meaning with the preposition "to"; and again, used independently, it applies to two persons or groups that fail to get along together, or to two objects that are without mutual affinity.

Aver—*A-vur'* (*a* as in sofa, *u* as in urn).

"To declare with assurance." From the sixteenth century down; and found still earlier, in a meaning more in accordance with its derivation, "to assert as proved." A coinage worked from the Latin noun *verum*, "something true."

Erroneous—*E-ro'-ne-us* (first *e* short, *o* long, second *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Describes mistaken opinions. The word has carried allied significations from time to time, referring in Shakespeare, for example, to persons who "stray." Built on the Latin verb *errare*, "to wander."

Formidable—*For'-mi-da-b'l* (*o* as in orb, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* as in sofa). Anyone who disputes the stress on the first syllable will have scant comfort or support from the lexicographers.

"Impressive" does for a general synonym, although it is an elastic word. Often carries the idea of "hard to meet" or "difficult to handle." Then again, "astonishing to contemplate." The adjective *formidabilis*, used by Ovid, contains the notion of "dread." Sometimes the English word recalls the Latin shading. Has been going in the written vocabulary for 300 years and perhaps longer in the spoken.

Jerusalem (Ps. 147:12) — *Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *oo* long as in moon, *a* as in sofa, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). In dignified connections, dictionary advice is for a careful, letter-for-letter pronunciation.

A rather long Hebrew proper noun, because a compound.

Perilous (II Tim. 3:1)—*Per'-i-lus* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Evidently first developed in French out of the Latin adjective *periculosus*, "dangerous." The adjective has figured in English discourse since the thirteenth century. In its most favored use it applies to actions and situations, but in Shakespeare's time it could apply to living creatures with the force of "causing dread." It represents, in the New Testament, a word meaning "grievous." The old translators, from Wycliffe right through to Authorized, have "perilous" in a variety of spellings. An American Translation is modern, familiar, and exact, rendering Paul's Greek phrase as "hard times."

Stratum—*Stra'-tum* (*a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, *strat'-um* (*a* short).

A Latin word signifying something spread out, as "a bed," or "a covering" for the same. In geological parlance, "a layer." Figuratively used, it signifies "a level" of whatever sort, mostly expressing relations of high and low. Seems to have got started in English in the budding natural philosophy period of the seventeenth century.

Throughly (II Tim. 3:17)—*Throo'-li* (*oo* long as in moon, *i* short).

This adverb is not absolutely demanded in a rendering of the verse from Timothy, though Authorized employs it with fair enough reason, the true implications of the Greek considered. "Throughly" was no doubt a popular word in King James's time, but is now archaic. It is equivalent to "thoroughly" in meaning, but it must have its own pronunciation.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: From Tulsa come sad reports of a mishap to a main street merchant, crushed between price ceilings and overhead.

Punch ©: We notice that a Wisconsin gentleman named Dr. Iva Romanofstallouric is on his way to this country, and we have promised the printers and proofreaders never to refer to the matter again.

Pathfinder: The call for 6,000 Washington girls to attend dances for service men in the near-by camps was quickly answered. Which shows that American girls are ready to take whatever steps are necessary for their country.

Just for Fun

. . By Gene Carr

"But that isn't the kind of old tube you turn in, madam."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Airplane Bombs Can Carry More Explosive Than Artillery Shells?

A one-ton airplane bomb can carry more than twice the weight of high explosive carried by a one-ton artillery shell. The reason for this is that, in order to withstand the terrific impact of the propelling charge that hurls it from the cannon, the shell must be provided with a steel case that is very heavy and very strong. The airplane bomb, being propelled by gravity, needs no such protection.

* * *

What the So-Called "Seven Follies of Natural Science" Are?

The list comprises: the quadrature of the circle: the duplication of the cube, perpetual motion, the fixation of mercury; the elixir of life, the trisection of the angle; and the transmutation of metals. Today, however, both in nature and in the laboratory, transmutation of metals is a fact, not a folly.

* * *

What V, X, and Z Mean In Naval Aircraft Designation?

The letter V indicates that the aircraft is of the heavier-than-air type; X means that the craft is of experimental design; and Z means a lighter-than-air type, and includes balloons, blimps, and dirigibles.

W. P. Keasbey

Businessman Acknowledges Customer's Co-operation

Hollywood

Recently a local resident received a telegram from her florist which read:

Dear Friend:

For many years you have been my patron. Now I would like to show you how your money has been invested. Because of your continuous patronage I have been able to give my daughter Y—— a fine musical education. Sunday afternoon you and your family are cordially invited to attend a concert to be given by my daughter at the home of her teacher.

Accordingly, on Sunday afternoon the recipient of the invitation and another member of the family and a friend drove, and then climbed a winding road to a studio located on the slopes of the Hollywood hills. The trip was well worth the climb. An audience listened, enchanted and amazed as Y——, a child of ten, performed with remarkable skill. At intermission time Y——'s teacher read messages and telegrams from friends who wished her success and wished that they might have been there.

It was an afternoon of sincere enjoyment for all. As the lady and her friends left they could not decide who had enjoyed the afternoon most—the audience who had listened so eagerly, the father and mother who were so proudly sharing their daughter's accomplishments, or little Y—— herself who had played with such inspiration and joy.

A Few Facts

Uruguay produces from 15 to 18 per cent of the world's meat exports.

The Ontario department of education has fitted out railway cars as travelling school rooms.

It's an Idea!

Wide World

Mrs. Russell G. Baker, New Albany, Ind., has the answer to sugar rationing—at least in her own family. Each member of the family has his own sugar container. It contains a half-pound and is filled at the beginning of each week. At the end of the week, the amount remaining in the containers is dumped into a "pool" can (see inset). When there is enough, Mrs. Baker whips up a cake, pie, or a batch of cookies.

Daily Anecdote

Man—and the World

On Sunday afternoon, in order to have a little rest, Daddy tore a picture of the map of the world from a newspaper, sheared it into a number of odd-shaped pieces, and sent Joan into the living room to "put the world together again."

He hoped for an hour of quiet but in five minutes Joan was back, announcing that the map of the world was all laid out on the floor.

"How did you get the world together so quickly?" queried her father.

"That was easy," exulted Joan. "I turned the pieces over and on the other side, I saw the picture of a man. I just put the man together right and when the man was together right, the world was right."—Paul Speicher in The Peninsula Light.

In Lighter Vein

Wasms

Johnny heard in class one morning an explanation of the dogmas of Communism, Fascism and Nazi-ism, and seemed interested. "Now, Johnny," said the teacher, when his exposition had ended, "what would you do with all these isms?"

"I'd make them into wasms," was his prompt and wise reply.—Exchange.

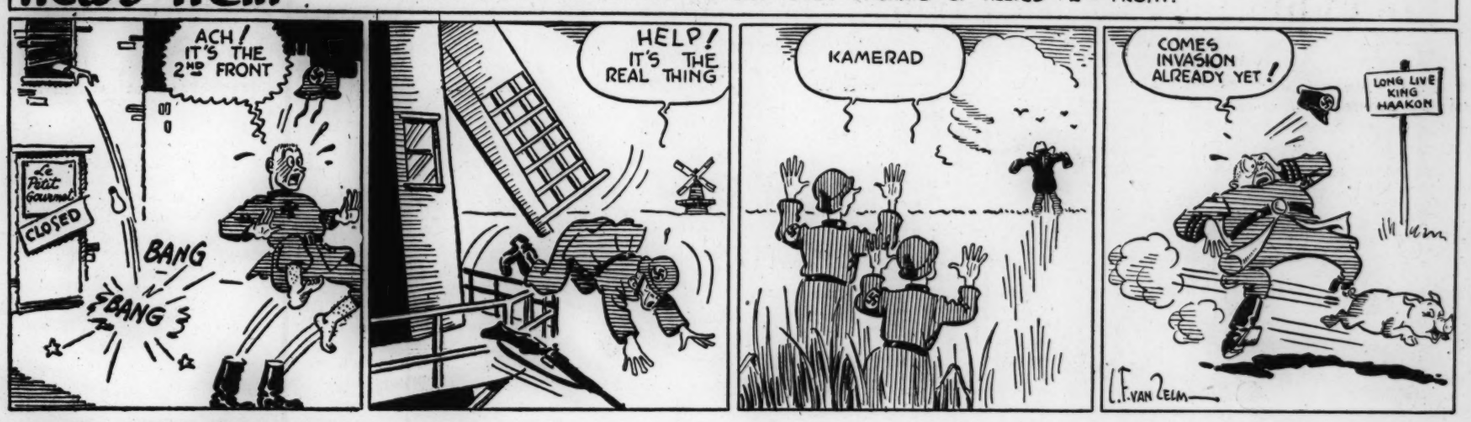
Something Else Again

On a streetcar platform a Nazi was boasting that he had eaten the specialties of the region in every occupied country.

"I've eaten the foie-gras of Strassburg," he said, "cheese from Munster and Edam. Brussel sprouts, etc"

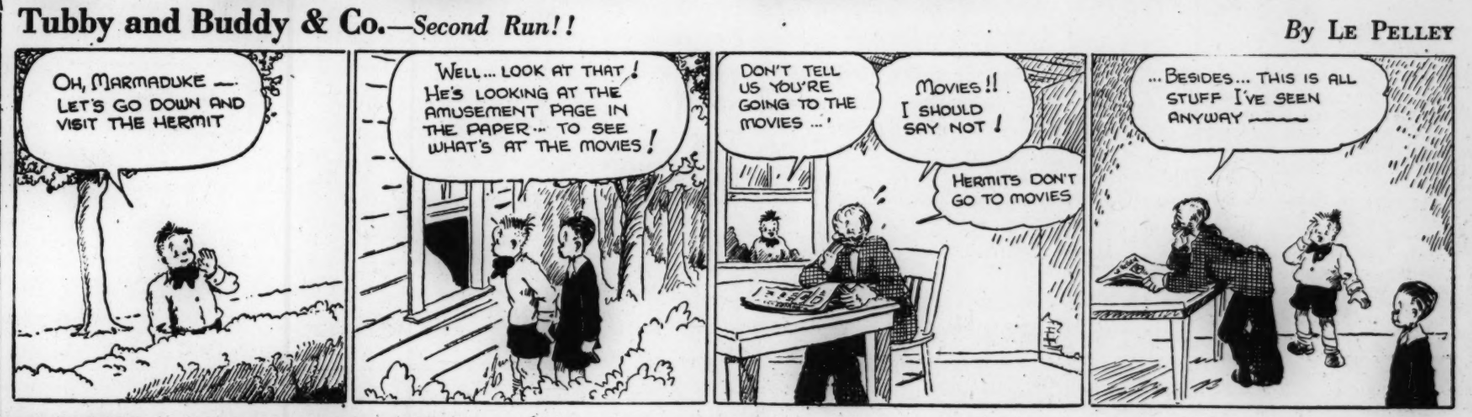
"And when do you plan to try English salt?" asked one of his listeners ironically.—La Libre Belgique, Belgium's underground newspaper.

NEWS ITEM— COMMANDO RAIDS MAKE NAZIS JITTERY OVER OPENING OF ALLIED 2ND FRONT.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Second Run!!*

By Le Pelley


OH, MARMADUKE — LET'S GO DOWN AND VISIT THE HERMIT
WELL... LOOK AT THAT! HE'S LOOKING AT THE AMUSEMENT PAGE IN THE PAPER... TO SEE WHAT'S AT THE MOVIES!
DON'T TELL US YOU'RE GOING TO THE MOVIES...'
MOVIES!! I SHOULD SAY NOT!
HERMITS DON'T GO TO MOVIES
...BESIDES... THIS IS ALL STUFF I'VE SEEN ANYWAY

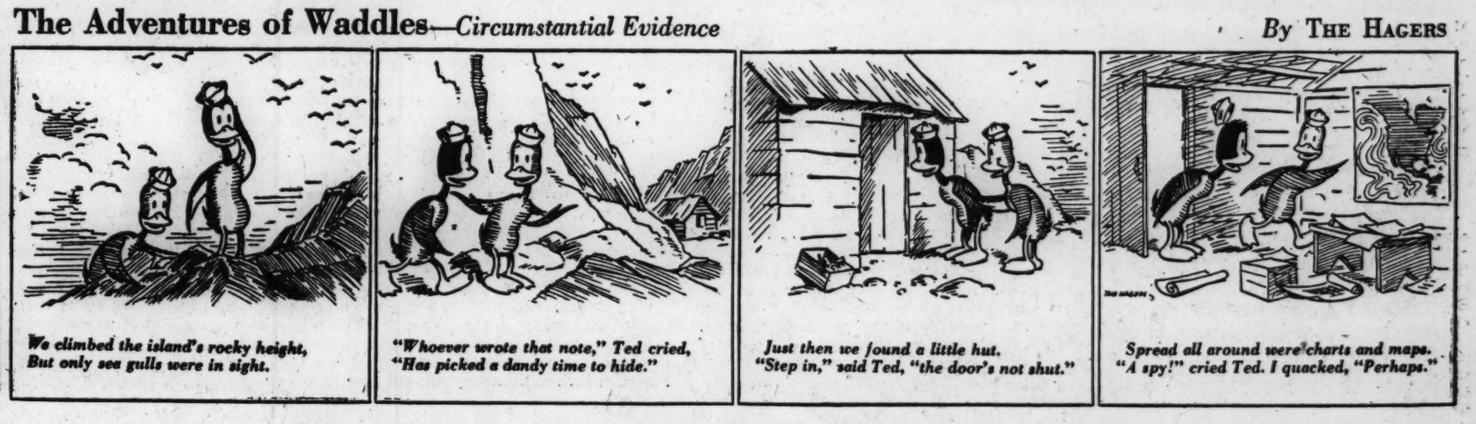
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Convinced Him of What?*

By Rodgers

When we heard Spike say that bone rationing rumor-spreading dog was the most convincing fellow he'd ever wagged tails with - well -
Ol' Togo, Curly, Scraggy, Sambo and I kissed the Gloom Chasers' collection of bones, good-bye!
"Well, we really can't blame you, for we were all taken in too, but that fellow is a fake!" I wagged —
"Oh, I wouldn't say a fake," Spike replied. "He had a good idea, it's just his way of going about it that's wrong; I convinced him of that!"
WOW! Did we sit up and take notice when we heard that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Circumstantial Evidence*

By The Hagers



We climbed the island's rocky height, But only sea gulls were in sight.

"Whoever wrote that note," Ted cried, "Has picked a dandy time to hide."

Just then we found a little hut. "Step in," said Ted, "the door's not shut."

Spread all around were charts and maps. "A spy!" cried Ted. I quacked, "Perhaps."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Long Range Taxes

America needs a long range tax, and tax-collection, program. The debate in Washington has been useful in educating a wider circle of citizens in Federal fiscal problems; but with only four months remaining in this calendar year the people still do not know how much they will have to pay, except that it will be large. They still do not know how it will be paid, except that it will be hard.

The fiscal year just ended found the war costing the United States at the rate of $60,000,000,000. Next, and succeeding, years call for expenditures at the rate of $77,000,000,000. That is the need. It can be met partly by taxes, partly by borrowing. England is paying about half as it goes. We believe the United States can equal that without injuring its domestic economy.

This means raising between $8,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 in new revenue. The Treasury proposed ways of raising $8,100,000,000 in ways that largely just expanded the existing program. The Senate which now has the bill, is seeking to find some way to relieve the corporations that were hit too hard in the House version of the bill, and to discover the best means for dipping into the lower-income bracket for an equitable share of the war cost.

This newspaper has proposed that the theories of the excess profits tax be applied to the earnings of all those who have profited from the war. In addition to revenue-raising, this would have the advantage of mopping up, at the source, part of the buying power that threatens to bring on inflation.

It would avoid the inequities of a sales tax, which even with food exempted, as Senator Taft now proposes, would still fall hardest on those least able to pay, including those whose real incomes have dwindled because of rising costs of living.

Moreover, taxes on increases in incomes would round out a consistent fiscal policy, and constitute one that might stand for the duration. These taxes could be deducted at the source. That procedure fits in with the American fondness for installments.

The final fillip to this tax program would be to set aside part of the money withheld in war bonds, convertible after the war, much as business should be permitted to set aside ample reserves for postwar adjustment. It would make for a healthy economy.

Action in the Solomons

It is good news the United States Navy reports from the Solomon Islands. On its face the news indicates the repulse of a major Japanese attempt to retake bases seized by American forces two weeks ago. But the struggle is continuing and great elation would be premature.

Apparently American planes have severely damaged several ships in one enemy task force. But the Japanese have a habit of sending two groups of ships to the attack, or even three, as at Midway. If they are employing anything like the force they used at Midway, American ships and planes in the Solomons are likely to have their hands full. And it must be remembered that in the Solomons the enemy is much closer to his main bases than at Midway.

Indeed, the proximity of many Japanese bases will make it very difficult for the United States to place superior forces in the Solomons.

Tokyo can call not only on ships and supplies from its big base at Truk and the lesser one at near-by Rabaul in New Britain, but on planes it has collected for several months at Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea. From the area of present conflict Truk is closer than the large Australian ports which presumably would be the main American bases.

But the new warfare does not go by the old rules. As was shown at Midway, planes upset all naval calculations. There have been reports that air reinforcements have gone to the Solomons in the last few days. Aided by bombers from Australia, they might give the Japanese admirals plenty of trouble. It is possible also that American footholds in the New Hebrides afford close-up naval supply and temporary repair bases.

So far there has been no indication of American battleships in the Solomons area, but the Navy has committed itself to a real offensive there. The Japanese may well consider it worth a major battle, for the map shows how the island chains could be used by American air-sea forces for stepping-stones to reconquer the Dutch Indies and the Philippines. We shall hear much more from the Solomons.

What! More Subsidies?

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's complete somersault on parity prices for the farmer seems to indicate that the Administration is willing to risk offending the farm vote for the sake of saving its price-ceiling program by means of which it hopes to curb inflation. Every consumer will sympathize with that aim. If a farm-price ceiling at parity is coupled with a plan to stabilize union wages, it should attract support. But will the Administration, by clamping arbitrary ceilings on farm products, invite a still more dire consequence—a slackening of vital food production?

Evidently Secretary Wickard asked himself the same question and then supplied the answer. "I think it is in the national interest to give farmers increased returns through subsidies," he said, "rather than through increased prices which may endanger the price-control structure."

The subsidy proposal has the ring of subterfuge. If the ceiling-at-parity plan is just and proper and allows the farmer a profit, Government subsidy should not be necessary. Possibly the legal formula for parity itself should be re-examined, if and when Congress considers the Secretary's recommendation for repeal of the 110 per cent of parity provision.

Is the subsidy proposal merely a bribe to win farm-bloc consent to the parity-ceiling plan?

The subsidy principle is weak and it is vicious. It is weak when it is a substitute for a balanced economy. It is vicious when it is a political bribe to special interests—whether they operate steamships or grow crops. The Nation is already burdened with an enormous system of cash payments to farmers, inaugurated as an emergency depression measure but apparently perpetuated. Subsidies for farmers, or wage earners, merely transfer inflation costs from consumers to taxpayers.

Farm price averages now, says Mr. Wickard, have reached parity—that is, the farmer can buy with the proceeds of a given quantity of produce as much goods used in his business and in his living as he did with the cash from identical produce in the period 1909 to 1914. But that does not mean he is making any money; he has to pay his help first. And everybody knows the high cost of labor!

Still, farm prices are 75 per cent higher than they were in 1939, Price Administrator Henderson tells us.

Possibly, if the farm bloc is ready to listen at all to Mr. Wickard, it will consider including labor costs in the parity formula. Subsidies are a poor substitute for an honest parity.

"I'll Even Plant a Tree"

It was as an individual British worker that the Duke of Kent approached each job he undertook. Coal miners, bargemen, factory hands, and the sad prewar groups of the unemployed will remember with affection the sympathetic handshake of Prince George as he sought them out at their work and inquired into their problems.

Service to his fellowmen was his creed. Quiet service. Nothing was too trivial to do well. His attitude is shown in the report of a visit to a friend in Yorkshire, who asked him if he would open a local bazaar. His cheerful reply was, "I'll do anything you want. I'll even plant a tree!" When he accepted an unusual post, for a king's son, at the Foreign Office, in 1929, he did not demand a private office, but shared a room with five other secretaries.

At no time during his war service had he taken advantage of his rank or position. When he joined the R. A. F. he relinquished the rank of air vice-marshal so that he should not be the senior of more experienced officers with whom he had to work. Since the day that he attained his majority he had been quietly going about the business of helping his country.

Millions of hearts will go out to the young widow who, as "Sister Kay," has been doing her bit as a volunteer nurse, making beds, washing dishes, caring for air-raid victims. It is only eight years since the solemn marriage ceremony in Westminster Abbey, when the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

> You cannot choose what changes and chances are to befall you in the coming years; but you can choose the spirit with which you will meet them. . . . As you think of the good wishes with which the people of this Nation and Empire are surrounding you, you will, I know, resolve that you will be ever eager to help and serve them in such ways as you can.

They are words which fell on fruitful ground.

Our Readers Say—

Alcohol and Manpower

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading Mary Horhaday's article "New Hopes for the Sheppard Bill" I am reminded of an advertisement appearing in the August number of a Midwestern publication, "Commerce." The advertiser states:

> A well-known neurologist and psychiatrist recently said: "Regular use of alcohol does bring about an insidious change in the personality of an individual. He is usually able to carry on his ordinary work sufficiently well to make a fair appearance to the casual observer, but he never reaches a high pitch of energy or efficiency and his history is one of gradual deterioration both moral and intellectual."
>
> Since industrial manpower is more precious today than ever in our history, many generals of industry are watching closely the drinking habits of their subordinates.

With the generals of industry awake to the danger and watching, can our Government's War Department afford to do less? Our boys in the armed forces surely are entitled to the same protection as industrial manpower.

Brooklyn, N. Y. AMY H. WATSON

Bombs Without Malice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Bombs have characters of their own. They have even been known to seek out quiet, uninhabited spots on which to fall without causing any more trouble than a kick of earth or a spurt of water. Failing this, they frequently do the next best thing and refuse to explode at all.

One such bomb, in comparison with which the fellow that split the roof of St. Paul's Cathedral was a mere baby, fell in the road opposite the entrance to a large London hotel. It dived deep into the ground without exploding, leaving so tidy a hole in its wake that no one guessed its size or capacity. Bit by bit this self-effacing visitor nosed its way deeper and deeper beneath the road and was finally located under the Hotel Grill Room. It was dragged in a mighty pincer grip from its hiding-place, and was almost level with the roadway when the grip slipped and down went the bomb for the second time. Even this shock failed to move it from its purpose, and having been successfully dislodged at last, it was disarmed and given a high place of honor in the hotel itself.

A bomb weighing close on half a ton found itself falling rapidly onto the Town Hall of the Royal Borough of Kensington. To blow up Kensington's Town Hall would have been disastrous. There was only one thing to do—refuse to explode on landing. And that is what it did, actually falling at the back of the building, where it did little harm. Today that bomb rests gloriously on a specially built foundation outside the hall it saved. In its side an opening has been made through which donations to the Red Cross Fund may be dropped, while above it in a frame are the words:

> It is a far, far better thing that I do,
> Than I have ever done.

London L. A. D.

"Why Call Them Axis Nations?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was very interesting to me to read in your column "Why Call Them Axis Nations?" for it voiced exactly what has been in my mind for a long time.

The very word "Axis" seems to confer an honor on the German, Italian, and Japanese nations that they certainly do not in any degree deserve.

Couldn't we start a campaign to replace "Axis Powers" with a name more appropriate? M. L.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Appreciation

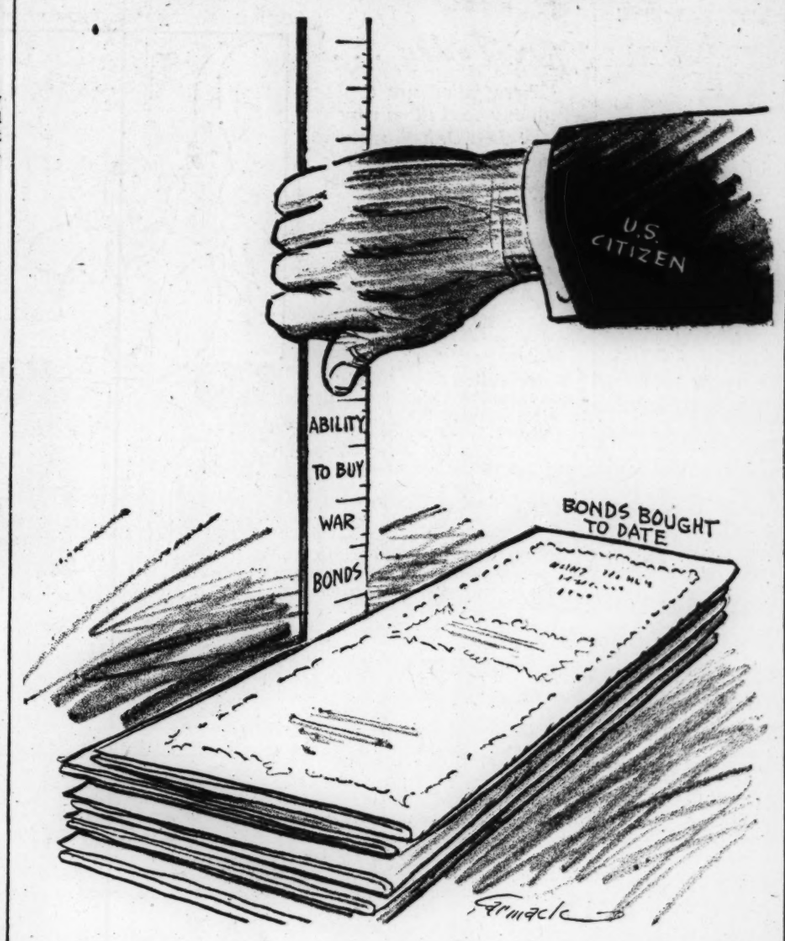
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is opportunity to express my appreciation for the alertness and timeliness of your articles, the excellent news coverage, and the day-by-day anticipation of the needs of the readers for courage and inspiration.

I have been a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor for many years but I do grow in appreciation for it during this period of upheaval. DOROTHY E. BOWEN

Champaign, Ill.

One Way to Measure Our Patriotism



I Call Their Labor "Art"

I had brought the children in the drab little schoolroom a picture. It was a Grant Wood painting in which you could see ploughed fields and promise of rich golden harvest. But while I was talking to them, I raised my eyes to a window and there beyond it was a real field, and a farmer turning rich brown furrows with the precision and loving care of an artist who sees beyond him a vision of the thing for which he is striving.

And I knew in my heart that the artist who followed that plow through the rich brown earth, and tended his fields through summer's golden sunlight, and silver spring rains was the earth's real artist.

Many times I have watched those who set a plow in the soil and turn the graceful furrows this way and that. It is not an easy thing to plow a field to a pattern of precise and perfect beauty. Look at the next furrowed field you ride by. Get somebody to let you have a turn at the plow handles and see how jagged and awkward your rows are. The plow takes a skilled hand, and if the heart behind it is full of love for the brown beauty of the earth, the fields that bear the harvest will be the product of a creative artist.

Have you ever watched a carpenter lay a planked floor? Have you seen him plane the boards to smoothness, and fit the joints with exactness and skill? Take an hour off some day and watch a carpenter lay a floor. And ask him to lend you his hammer and nails, and see how awkwardly your fingers "turn to thumbs" when you try to do his work. The creator in plank and nail media is an everyday artist whose work no amateur can equal.

* * *

Walk out some day into a farmyard and watch a maid or a hired man milk the cow. Because they know the business they're about, they can deal with a cow skillfully, coaxing the most placid to give her milk, and soothing the most temperamental bovine prima donnas among the herd. They can manipulate the cow's udder with the dexterity of an artist, and elicit the warm white streams of rich milk with grace and ease. But you try it sometime, and see how your awkwardness deepens your admiration for the men and women who know that job and do it with such ease and nonchalant grace.

Go into a kitchen some day and watch the one who does the cooking at your house. It will be more fun for you if it is a roomy, sunny farm kitchen full of the smell of spices and things canned for the winter shelves. See the artist who, with a dab of this and a pinch of that, turns out day in and day out the most delectable products of her culinary artistry. See her cut up a chicken and see how she never misses a stroke. Watch her dust the snowy flour and pat out tiny biscuits for you to eat with honey from the orchard. See how she knows just the minute to pop the ginger bread into the oven, and take it out, golden brown. Watch her churn some day, and see her pat the yellow butter out of the white cream into a mold for the table.

Look at the next bricklayer you see. Notice with how few strokes he accomplishes his task. A smooth pat here, a dab there, a precise laying of one upon another, and a house goes up from the brick.

* * *

I once watched my laundress beating out the clothes. I tried it for a minute. It looked so simple when she did it. The dirt just disappeared like magic under her dark, skilled fingers. But my hands were awkward. Laughingly, and a little impatient, too, she took the paddle back from me, and gave me a sentence sermon in philosophy, one common among her race.

"Honey," she said, with the condescension of one who knows, speaking to one slow in comprehending, "you can't no more do what you don't know dan you can come back from wha you ain't been!" B. B. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Talk of Second Fronts

The hard-fought battle for the Solomons is linked up with the bitter battle on the other side of the world. Each day it becomes plainer that the talk of second and third fronts is both irrelevant and unreal. There is only one front in this war; it is in the market place of Bombay, in the jungle of Tulagi, in the derrick-dotted fields of Grozny, on the Hamburg docks and the London streets and the Boardwalk of Atlantic City. On this ever-moving, endless and indivisible front, a battle won or lost anywhere is won or lost everywhere. We are fighting Russia's war in the Coral Sea as she is fighting ours on the Volga. —*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Is China Being Forgotten?

By Frederick B. Opper
Former Shanghai Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Neville Chamberlain went to Munich four years ago, the Government and people of the Chinese Republic had been fighting a war then fourteen months old. When France crumbled, that same war was thirty-five months old. The day the Japanese bombers swept over Pearl Harbor was the day China's own war against Japan was entering its fifty-fourth month. Today, more than five years after they took up arms, the Chinese with potentially powerful allies at last are hanging on grimly to a fight that is still to be won or lost. Actually, despite the optimistic American views reflected in the newspapers that repatriates from the Far East read for the first time a few weeks ago, it is no better than an even chance that that war will be won, in this writer's opinion.

China today is fighting literally with her back to the wall. Help from the United States is urgent and unless that help is forthcoming America may find herself without a Far Eastern ally that for five years has fought what, it is now apparent to all, has been both China's and America's fight.

Up to June when this writer left Shanghai there was no indication in that city that China's government leaders in Chungking had any intention of abandoning the struggle. There were ample indications, however, that they were growing increasingly displeased and disappointed over the American failure to halt the Japanese drive in southern Asia and to supply China with the modern arms which she still lacks.

* * *

China could, if she would, secure peace terms from the Tokyo government far more generous than any that have been advanced from time to time throughout the conflict. Peace in China would enable Japan to use troops and equipment now held there for action on other fronts as well as to secure the economic resources of China to carry on a prolonged war against the United States and Great Britain.

Chiang Kai-shek and the great majority of his immediate assistants, as well as the mass of Chinese, understand that any peace with Japan is worthless, that a victorious Japan could and almost certainly would impose further terms that China then would be unable to refuse. There is a group in Chungking of considerable importance, however, which is of strong Fascist sympathy and which has long toyed with the idea of "co-operation" with Japan. That that group today is in a minority does not mean it has no influence or that its influence will not grow if war developments give it impetus.

Many of the stories I have seen in American papers from Chungking in the past month are nothing but wishful thinking. To believe those stories implicitly one would be forced to think that Chinese armies, well equipped and well led, are on the offensive in scores of areas, that the Japanese in many places are beaten and retreating, that Chinese guerrillas are causing damage beyond estimation in Japanese-occupied areas and that the capture of key cities such as Canton, Hankow, and Shanghai is only a matter of months or even weeks.

The possibility of Chinese capture of any of those cities in any immediate future with any equipment now available is as remote as Japanese occupation of California.

* * *

One great difficulty, even though all the heavy guns and ammunition and tanks and trucks possible were available, is to get them to Chungking. Until America either drives back those Japanese forces now blocking the means of entry into China or opens new routes, the American people who foresee large-scale assistance from China are deluding themselves.

China would like to launch an offensive. In Free China and the occupied area alike, the overwhelming mass of the people are bitterly anti-Japanese. They have had ample opportunity to study Japan's New Order and Co-prosperity Sphere and they find it neither orderly nor prosperous. Equally they are confident of ultimate victory. They would prefer that the victory should come on the battlefield and come soon with arms supplied them by their allies across the Pacific. But they are confident that if that is not to be, victory will come—though more slowly—through the absorption of the conquerors.

Victory for China in the latter case would be no victory for the United States and would, on the contrary, present Japan with the opportunity to strike hard and with all her force at an America deprived of an ally that for five years has fought the good fight.

Shall We Ignore Their Records?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The isolationists urge us to ignore the records of Congressional candidates on the issue of co-operation versus isolation in the current political campaign. This we cannot and should not do, irrespective of some of the results in the recent primaries. A prominent columnist who gives us this erroneous advice, and who says we should be "prohibited" from exercising a contrary judgment in the matter, agrees, however, that isolationists have been "proved definitely wrong." Nevertheless, he implies that because they are goodhearted and love their country we should forgive and forget. In other words, we should not hurt their feelings.

What right have men who are wrong on such an important issue to be in Congress at this critical period or immediately after the war when the peace will be won or lost? It was rather expensive for us and for the world to have them there after the last war. Why try it again? As President Compton of M. I. T. stated, "We in America who had sacrificed so readily to win the war, became suddenly and strangely unwilling to co-operate in maintaining the peace. Our sabotage of the League of Nations places squarely on us, in my judgment, the major responsibility for the world mess today."

We cannot risk isolationists in Congress either during the war or after. Our primary war aim is to maintain permanent peace when victory has been achieved and there is no chance whatever of realizing this objective on an isolation basis. Such a war aim tends to induce a high morale, and morale is an important factor in the war effort. Co-operationists in Congress are, therefore, desired.

The fact is that isolationism is a frame of mind which militates against our most effective co-operation with the other United Nations to win the war and would seriously jeopardize the creation of a system of collective security which is essential to a permanent peace. It was this frame of mind which induced the isolationists before Pearl Harbor to oppose almost every administrative measure for adequate preparation for a war which they insisted was not imminent, at the same time accusing the co-operationists of being warmongers.

It is the privilege and duty of every voter to give serious thought to this situation, and if he considers the issue of co-operation versus isolation of primary importance, as many do, he cannot consistently vote for an isolationist candidate. For instance, no such voter in Massachusetts should vote for Senator Lodge instead of Mr. Courtenay Crocker in the primaries, or for the Senator's Democratic opponent in December, even though he may believe, as many of us do, that Senator Lodge is a loyal citizen and has certain fine qualities and an attractive personality.

Judging from his political record, Senator Lodge was, is, and is quite apt to remain, at least until American isolationism is politically dead, an isolationist Congressman who has been proved "definitely wrong." On the other hand, Mr. Crocker is a co-operationist and has been definitely right on this issue steadily and consistently since before we entered the last war. As a matter of fact, he has often predicted a "world mess" such as we are now in if the isolationists continued to dictate our foreign policy.

Hitler does not like American co-operationists. Therefore, let us make every effort to elect them to Congress.

Boston A. BARR COMSTOCK

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.